Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

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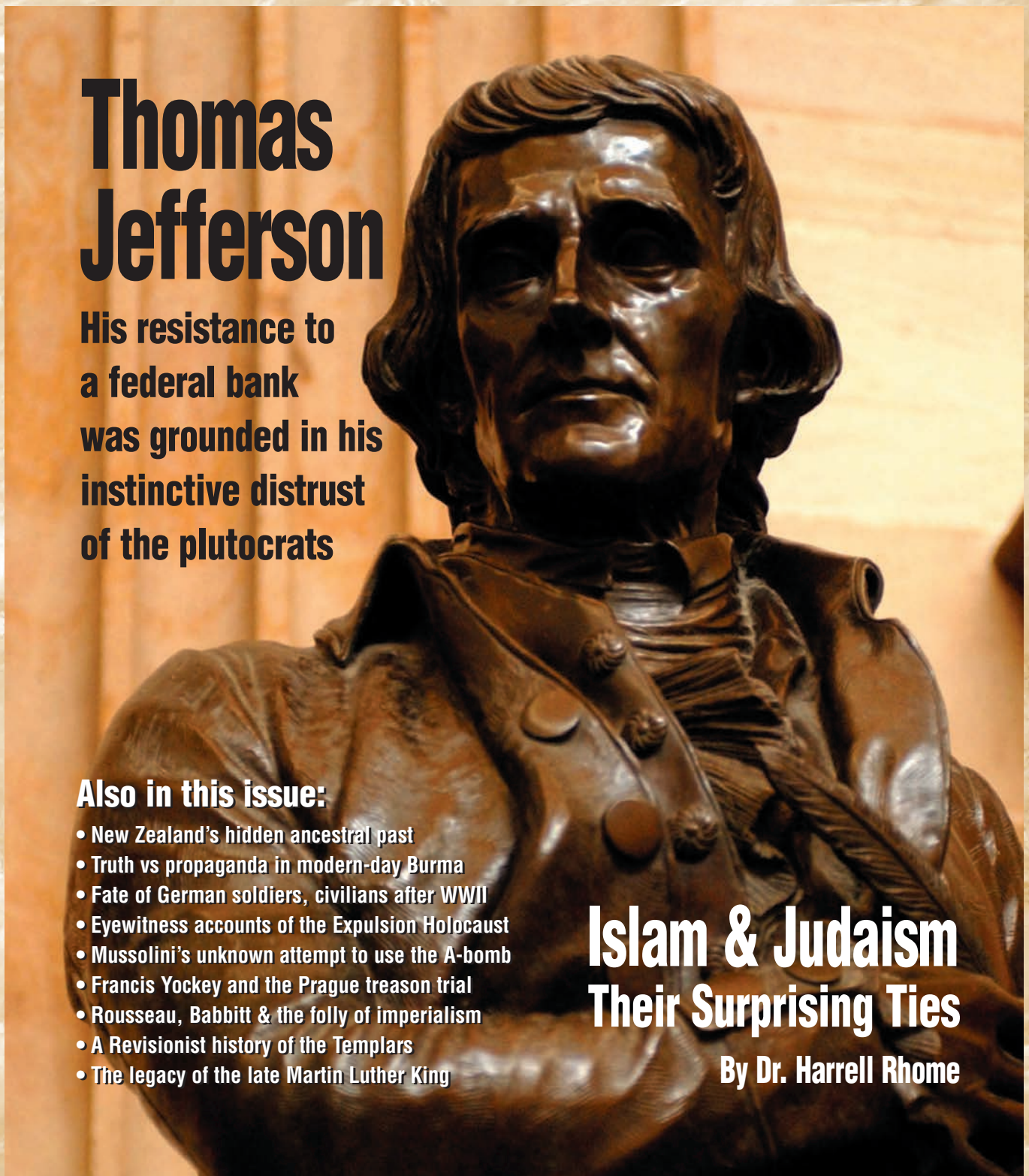

Thomas Jefferson

His resistance to a federal bank was grounded in his instinctive distrust of the plutocrats

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- New Zealand's hidden ancestral past
- Truth vs propaganda in modern-day Burma
- Fate of German soldiers, civilians after WWII
- Eyewitness accounts of the Expulsion Holocaust
- Mussolini's unknown attempt to use the A-bomb
- Francis Yockey and the Prague treason trial
- Rousseau, Babbitt & the folly of imperialism
- A Revisionist history of the Templars
- The legacy of the late Martin Luther King

Islam & Judaism
Their Surprising Ties

By Dr. Harrell Rhome

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Few have read the writings of Irving Babbitt, a mild mannered professor of French literature at Harvard about 100 years ago, but those who do come away rather refreshed. His penetrating insight into current affairs and political theory are the equal to Harry Elmer Barnes, his contemporary. Babbitt laid the blame for imperialism and imperialist warfare squarely on the shoulders of liberalism, and, specifically on its radical variety propounded by French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. This is a brief analysis of a lengthy argument laid out in his seldom read *Democracy and Leadership*, currently published by Liberty Press.

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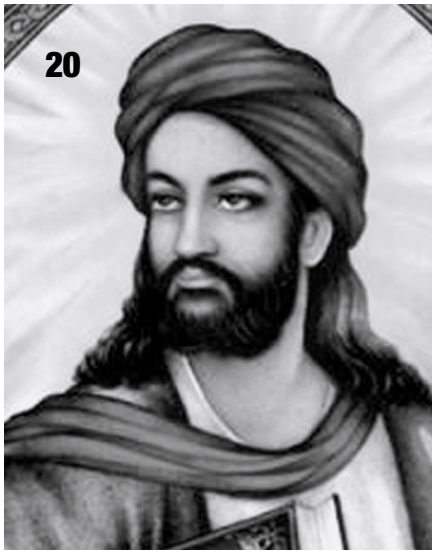
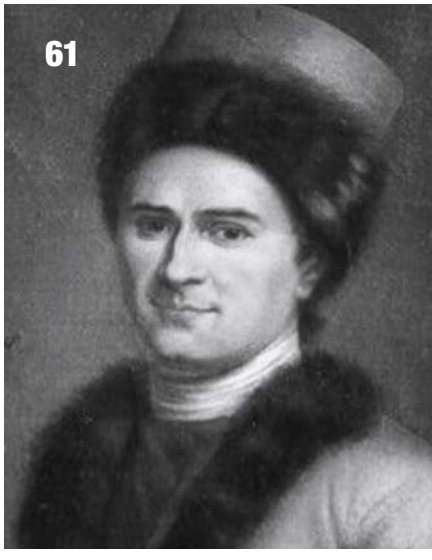
Much has been written about the Knights of the Temple, but still, there is much mystery that surrounds the organization. Did they indeed begin the modern process of banking in Europe? Did they in fact practice ritual black magic, complete with sex rituals and death rituals? Were they justly condemned as heretics and disturbers of the peace? Many of these questions are answered here. This is not an exhaustive treatment of the subject, but it goes a long way to direct further research and develop useful ideas about the evolution of black magic and the Kabbala. It also delves into the possibility that Templars, fleeing persecution and "the stake" in Europe, might have found their way to the New World well before Christopher Columbus.





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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

The electoral victory for the George W. Bush administration last November gives the neo-con camarilla that controls White House policy a "mandate" to bring their suicidal wars to Syria, Iran and North Korea, and quite possibly risking a nuclear confrontation because of it. There are few outside the Beltway, or the pews of the "Christian Zionists," who believe that 51 percent is in any respect a mandate. However, their man sits in the Oval Office and little can be done to stop them.

Apart from that, what I'm wondering, as I sit at my desk, is what readers of TBR want. I've gotten conflicting reports from you. Many enjoy our nationalist theory and comparative politics, while others prefer articles that reflect our mission to produce fresh, authentic, Revisionist historical works. As you may know by now, we've sent out a poll to our readers, asking for your preferences. And thus I ask you to please return them directly to me, so I can digest them. We can then produce a TBR that is more in line with what our readers like and expect. This poll is so important, we have reproduced a version of it on page 79 of this issue. Please return either the poll you were mailed or the one on page 79 . As a bonus for your help, TBR BOOK CLUB has agreed to send all who complete the poll a $5 gift certificate good on any of the products offered in our bookstore.

What we don't understand is why we are losing subscribers at all. The market and need are certainly there. Please, we ask the help of all our subscribers to get the word out about TBR and its vital mission. The fact is that TBR is unique. This cannot be stressed enough. There is no one out there doing what we're doing and covering what we're covering. We are, frankly, baffled, and need your input.

Also, I have great news about the TBR writing contest. We have, after much debate and analysis, determined first, second and third place winners. Our top prize goes to B. Paul Robb for his submission "*The International Jew* Today." Second place goes to William Hollis for his article "Erin-go-Bragh." And our third place prize goes to Christine Miller and her article "Christianity and the Nazis." Each winner will receive the great prizes promised and we plan on publishing the top article (and perhaps the second and third place finishers) in an upcoming issue of TBR. Thanks to all who made this contest such a huge success. And just because you weren't one of the top three, it doesn't mean your article wasn't valuable. Believe me, it was quite a chore to decide which was best!

In this issue, John Tiffany has given us an in-depth article about New Zealand and the evidence that exists that ancient white explorers made it there well before the Maoris, a Polynesian group the court historians claim was first on the scene. Pre-Maori racial history is known by only a few specialists and the article offers us much new Revisionist history on the subject. Also, the connections between Judaism and Islam, unknown to most Christians, are brought to light by our editorial board member and accomplished Revisionist Dr. Harrell Rhome. Additionally, your editor has tackled a sensitive subject: the slander of Burma. Why has Burma long been a target of the wrath of the neocons? You'll find out when you read my piece. The situation in Southeast Asia gets more and more complex as drugs, ideology and George Soros mix for a bizarre and twisted turn of events. We also offer you eyewitness accounts from two TBR readers on the conditions Germans faced during and after WWII specifically concentrating on the treatment Germans received during the so-called mass expulsions. And in another piece from TBR favorite Robert Logan, the author exposes an almost unknown aspect of World War II history: Italy's pursuit and near-completion of its own atomic weapon and plans to use it on the American invasion fleet massing in the Mediterranean during their preparations for the assault on Italy. You'll also see another piece from American nationalist Francis Parker Yockey in which he describes an obscure but important event: the Rudolf Slansky trial, after which 11 Jewish agitators were hanged in Prague.

There's much more inside, so let me allow you to turn the pages and begin your latest adventure into authentic history.—EDITOR

On the front cover this issue, this forceful statue of the great Thomas Jefferson graces the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. [Courtesy Roll Call Photos]

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More & More Iraqis Joining Guerrilla Resistance

In a recent news report it was revealed that a suicide attack on a U.S. military mess hall in Mosul killed 22 and injured another 50 or so. The reaction of the military, as well as from the Bush administration, was just so much hand wringing. The simple conclusion is plain for all to see: the resistance is becoming more and more daring, as well as more and more sophisticated.

It was baffling and tragic to hear an American soldier, in the heat of the battle for Fallujah last month, claim victory because "the attacks on U.S. positions seem uncoordinated." Spoken very much like an infantryman trained in the arts of conventional warfare, the response to this institutionalized naiveté is clear. It is precisely the unpredictable nature of the attacks that makes them so dangerous for the U.S. occupation. This style of fighting is classic guerrilla warfare, with a cellular structure rather than a hierarchic one. It is this form of warfare which will spell the death for American imperialism.

Veteran military analyst Joseph Vialls has recently revealed the Iraqi military strategy with a vividness that should make every militarist wince. First of all, it should be noted that the American forces have never faced the Russian-trained Republican Guard units of the Iraqi military which have shied away from direct confrontation with the Americans. Secondly, it should also be kept in mind that any march farther north into Iraq is stretching the supply lines thinner and thinner. The so-called Sunni Triangle brings the American forces over 500 miles from their supply depot in Kuwait City.

Many military analysts surmise that many of the best Iraqi troops have fled into this triangle, slowly drawing the bulk of the American infantry from Baghdad and Fallujah, hundreds of miles away from their supply depots, to face a dug in and determined guerrilla enemy in the north of the country comprising the most highly trained elements of the Iraqi army. With morale low and the lies of the civilian leadership long since exposed, it is this trap which will be the ruin of the U.S. occupation of Iraq.

The guerrilla movement is gaining confidence and experience against a military machine that is ill equipped to fight it. As the attacks on U.S. positions manned by an increasingly alienated and frustrated military become more and more fierce, brash and accurate, the casualties will continue to pile up, bringing into question the very nature of this adventure by all reasonable people.

What is even more interesting than the stance of the Bush administration and the neo-conservative cult which controls it is their reaction. Far from becoming introspective concerning the very goals, they have become increasingly belligerent and hateful. Belarus has recently been added to Mr. Bush's "Axis of Evil" and Condoleezza Rice has indicated that North Korea, Syria and Iran could all become targets of the next U.S. military intervention. Tens of billions a month are being spent on the Iraqi adventure alone. God only knows how much more Bush and his gang will demand out of American taxpayers.

The crucial issue, however, is the escalation of the war itself. Most of the world is aware of the continually hateful and imperialistic drives of the U.S. war machine, as driven by the neo-conservative cult. Last year, this writer published an article in the *American Free Press* detailing Russian president Vladimir Putin's move against Israel in sending high-tech Sunburn missiles, with Russian crews to man them, to both Syria and Iran. In both cases, Russia meant to send the Zionist machine, whether American, European or Israeli, a serious message: The world will not tolerate imperialism any further. Quickly, Sharon was dispatched to Moscow with assurances that the Palestinians would no longer be obstructed from going to work within Israel and that border crossings between Israel and the refugee camps would be made easier. Not surprisingly, the American media did not cover this turn of events, although this writer received his data both from sources in Moscow as well as the Russian press.

Add to this the absurd bullying of Belarus, a country explicitly protected by Russia, as well as the rise of Chinese might, and one can see a possible shape of a world order to come. One can only hope that the war in Iraq will dampen the spirits of the Jewish neocon cabal that runs American foreign policy and that a truly multipolar world order will emerge. The rise of China, as well as the amazing economic growth under Putin's Russia seems to bode well for this idea.

In the meantime, however, the brinkmanship of the Bush administration is fueling the fires of global resistance (often termed "terrorism" by the neocons) and the rise of independent policies among the world's other power centers. The U.S. it seems, is becoming friendless, challenged by many emerging power blocs. It is true that the U.S. is largely in control of Latin American economics; challengers such as Russia, China, India and the EU are building their own mini-empires. All of these emerging powers blocs are armed with nuclear weapons. It might be noted in this regard that Syria, another target for the neocons, possesses no oil. Therefore, the interests of Israel there are paramount, not oil.

It should therefore be concluded that the struggle against the New World Order is far from over. New centers of power are being constructed, each aiming their guns (both literally and figuratively) at U.S. imperialism. Will George Bush have the gall to demand a draft to push Israel's interests? Only time will tell, though it is rather amusing to hear calls for the draft coming from both left and right. The left's interest there, according to New York Congressman Charles Rangel, is to "equalize" the infantry, bringing more white, middle class kids to the death trap of Iraq rather than poorer whites and blacks. Even the Iraqi quagmire should be a laboratory for politically correct social experimentation!

While we deplore the loss of life in Iraq, on all sides, we also realize it to be what it is: a nationalist resistance to an occupying power. ❖

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Why Thomas Jefferson Opposed The Creation of a Central Bank

A Founding Father's Opinion Concerning the Constitutionality of a Federal Bank, 1791

Though it is common to discuss Andrew Jackson's opinion about a national bank, it is far less common to hear Thomas Jefferson's version of things. Here, Jefferson lays out, systematically, his views on finance and the nature of a bank. The existence of the Federal Reserve in contemporary times simply shows how far the present regime is from the mind of the Founding Fathers.

By Thomas Jefferson

The bill for establishing a national bank undertakes among other things: 1.) To form the subscribers into a corporation; 2.) To enable them in their corporate capacities to receive grants of land; and so far is against the laws of mortmain;[1] 3.) To make alien subscribers capable of holding lands, and so far is against the laws of alienage; 4.) To transmit these lands, on the death of a proprietor, to a certain line of successors; and so far changes the course of descents; 5.) To put the lands out of the reach of forfeiture or escheat, and so far is against the laws of forfeiture and escheat; 6.) To transmit personal chattels to successors in a certain line and so far is against the laws of distribution; 7.) To give them the sole and exclusive right of banking under the national authority; and so far is against the laws of monopoly; 8.) To communicate to them a power to make laws paramount to the laws of the States; for so they must be construed, to protect the institution from the control of the State legislatures, and so, probably, they will be construed.

I consider the foundation of the Constitution as laid on this ground: That "all powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people." [12th Amendment] To take a single step beyond the boundaries thus specially drawn around the powers of Congress, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible of any definition.

The incorporation of a bank, and the powers assumed by this bill, have not, in my opinion, been delegated to the United States, by the Constitution.

BANKING POWERS NOT ENUMERATED BY THE CONSTITUTION

They are not among the powers specially enumerated: for these are:

1.) A power to lay taxes for the purpose of paying the debts of the United States; but no debt is paid by this bill, nor any tax laid. Were it a bill to raise money, its origination in the Senate would condemn it by the Constitution.

2.) "To borrow money." But this bill neither borrows money nor ensures the borrowing of it. The proprietors of the bank will be just as free as any other money holders, to lend or not to lend their money to the public. The operation proposed in the bill first, to lend them $2 million, and then to borrow it back again,

This cartoon, taken from an early 20th-century issue of Harper's magazine, succinctly summarizes the truth about the vaunted "two-party system" in America: here, upon arriving on Wall Street to pick up campaign funds from the big money trusts, the Republican Party elephant is surprised to find his Democratic Party donkey counterpart cantering down the street, visiting there for precisely the same reason. Off to the side can be seen both major party campaign funds (shown as watering troughs) being filled with "water" (in the form of gold coins) flowing from the spigots of the Wall Street trusts. The caption of the original cartoon was simply: "What Are You Doing Here?" While Jefferson was one who trusted the populace to decide who they wanted to lead them, he also knew that Democracy could be a dangerous institution—prone to corruption from greedy, power-hungry men who could be bought and sold by the power elite.

cannot change the nature of the latter act, which will still be a payment, and not a loan, call it by what name you please.

3.) To "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes." To erect a bank, and to regulate commerce, are very different acts. He who erects a bank creates a subject of commerce in its bills, so does he who makes a bushel of wheat, or digs a dollar out of the mines; yet neither of these persons regulates commerce thereby. To make a thing which may be bought and sold, is not to prescribe regulations for buying and selling. Besides, if this was an exercise of the power of regulating commerce, it would be void, as extending as much to the internal commerce of every State, as to its external. For the power given to Congress by the Constitution does not extend to the internal regulation of the commerce of a State (that is to say of the commerce between citizen and citizen), which remain exclusively with its own legislature; but to its external commerce only, that is to say, its commerce with another State, or with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes. Accordingly the bill does not propose the measure as a regulation of trace, but as "productive of considerable advantages to trade." Still less are these powers covered by any other of the special enumerations.

"It has been urged that a bank will give great convenience in the collection of taxes; yet the Constitution allows only the means which are 'necessary,' not those which are merely 'convenient.'"

NOT COVERED IN ANY SPECIAL PHRASES

Nor are they within either of the general phrases, which are the two following:

1. To lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States, that is to say, "to lay taxes for the purpose of providing for the general welfare." For the laying of taxes is the power, and the general welfare the purpose, for which the power is to be exercised. They are not to lay taxes *ad libitum* for any purpose they please; but only to pay the debts or provide for the welfare of the union. In like manner, they are not to do anything they please to provide for the general welfare, but only to lay taxes for that purpose. To consider the latter phrase, not as describing the purpose of the first, but as giving a distinct and independent power to do any act they please, which might be for the good of the union, would render all the preceding and subsequent enumerations of power completely useless.

It would reduce the whole instrument to a single phrase, that of instituting a Congress with power to do whatever would be for the good of the United States; and, as they would be the sole judges of the good or evil, it would be also a power to do whatever evil they please.

It is an established rule of construction where a phrase will bear either of two meanings, to give it that which will allow some meaning to the other parts of the instrument, and not that which would render all the others useless. Certainly no such universal power was meant to be given them. It was intended to lace them up straitly within the enumerated powers, and those without which, as means, these powers could not be carried into effect. It is known that the very power now proposed as a means was rejected as an end by the convention which formed the Constitution. A proposition was made to them to authorize Congress to open canals, and an amendatory one to empower them to incorporate. But the whole was rejected, and one of the reasons for rejection urged in debate was, that then they would have a power to erect a bank, which would render the great cities, where there were prejudices and jealousies on the subject, adverse to the reception of the Constitution.

2. The second general phrase is, "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the enumerated powers." But they can all be carried into execution without a bank. A bank therefore is not necessary, and consequently not authorized by this phrase.

It has been urged that a bank will give great facility or convenience in the collection of taxes. Suppose this were true: yet the Constitution allows only the means which are "necessary," not those which are merely "convenient" for effecting the enumerated powers. If such a latitude of construction be allowed to this phrase as to give any non-enumerated power, it will go to everyone, for there is not one which ingenuity may not torture into a convenience in some instance or other, to some one of so long a list of enumerated powers. It would swallow up all the delegated powers, and reduce the whole to one power, as before observed. Therefore it was that the Constitution restrained them to the necessary means, that is to say, to those means without which the grant of power would be nugatory.

But let us examine this convenience and see what it is. The report on this subject, page 3, states the only general convenience to be, the preventing of the transportation and re-transportation of money between the States and the treasury (for I pass over the increase of circulating medium, ascribed to it as a want, and which, according to my ideas of paper money, is clearly a demerit). Every State will have to pay a sum of tax money into the treasury; and the treasury will have to pay, in every State, a part of the interest on the public debt and salaries to the officers of government resident in that State. In most of the States there will still be a surplus of tax money to come up to the seat of government for the officers residing there. The payments of interest and salary in each State may be made by treasury orders on the State collector. This will take up the greater part of the money he has collected in his State, and consequently prevent the great mass of it from being drawn out of the State. If there be a balance of commerce in favor of that State against the one in which the government resides, the surplus of taxes will be remitted by the bills of exchange drawn for that commercial balance. And so it must be if there was a bank. But if there be no balance of commerce, either direct or circuitous, all the banks in the world could not bring up the surplus of taxes, but in the form of money. Treasury orders then, and bills of exchange may prevent the displacement of the main mass of the money collected, without the aid of any bank; and where these fail, it cannot be prevented even with that aid.

Perhaps, indeed, bank bills may be a more convenient vehicle than treasury orders. But a little difference in the degree of

convenience cannot constitute the necessity which the Constitution makes the ground for assuming any non-enumerated power.

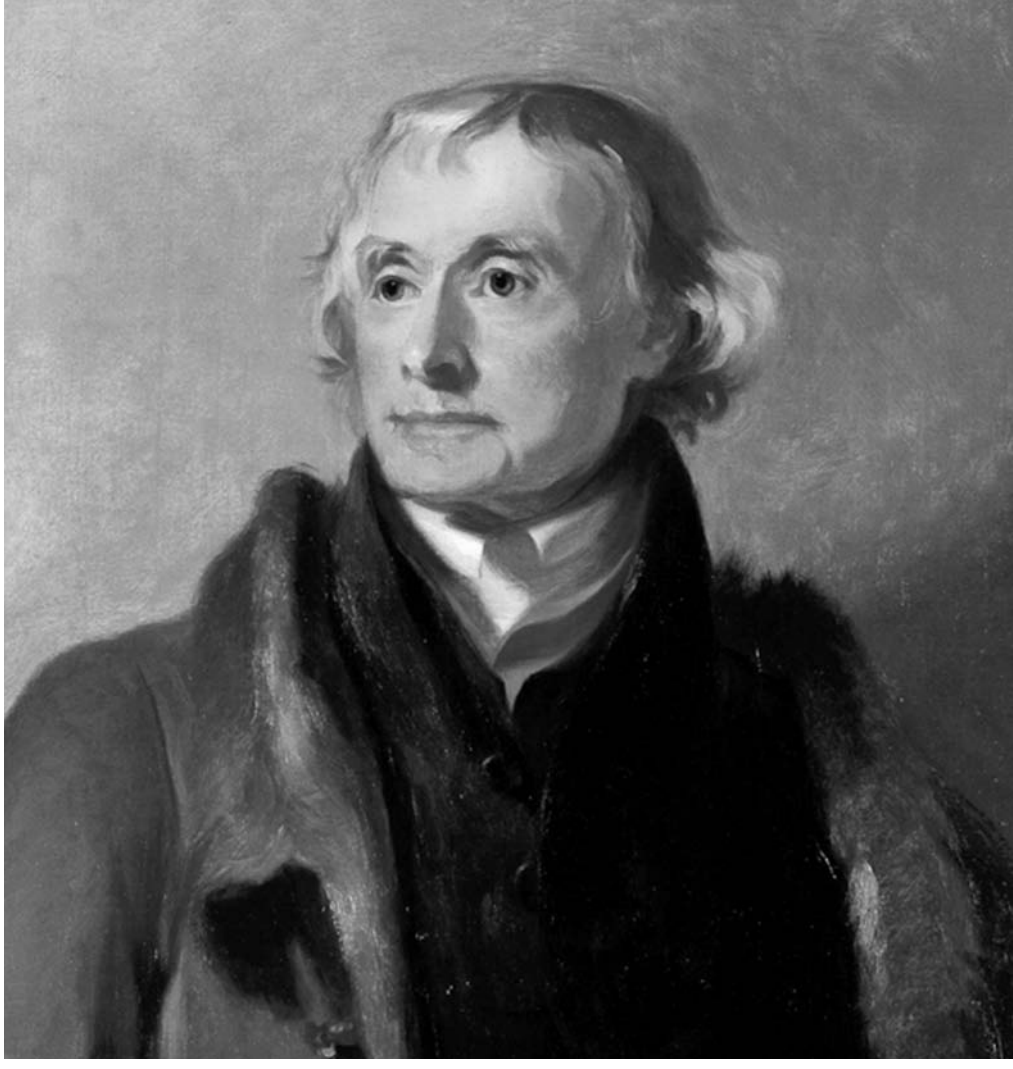
Besides, the existing banks will, without a doubt, enter into arrangements for lending their agency, and the more favorable, as there will be a competition among them for it; whereas the bill delivers us up bound to the national bank, who are free to refuse all arrangement, but on their own terms, and the public not free, on such refusal, to employ any other bank. That of Philadelphia I believe, now does this business, by their post-notes, which, by an arrangement with the treasury, are paid by any State collector to whom they are presented. This expedient alone suffices to prevent the existence of that necessity which may justify the assumption of a non-enumerated power as a means for carrying into effect an enumerated one. The thing may be done, and has been done, and well done, without this assumption, therefore it does not stand on that degree of necessity which can honestly justify it.

It may be said that a bank whose bills would have a currency all over the States, would be more convenient than one whose currency is limited to a single State. So it would be still more convenient that there should be a bank, whose bills should have a currency all over the world. But it does not follow from this superior convenience, that there exists anywhere a power to establish such a bank; or that the world may not go on very well without it.

Can it be thought that the Constitution intended that for a shade or two of convenience, more or less, Congress should be authorized to break down the most ancient and fundamental laws of the several States; such as those against mortmain, the laws of alienage, the rules of descent, the acts of distribution, the laws of escheat and forfeiture and the laws of monopoly? Nothing but a necessity, invincible by any other means, can justify such a prostitution of laws, which constitute the pillars of our whole system of jurisprudence. Will Congress be too strait-laced to carry the Constitution into honest effect, unless they may pass over the foundation-laws of the State government for the slightest convenience of theirs?

The negative of the president is the shield provided by the Constitution to protect against the invasions of the legislature: 1.) The right of the executive; 2.) Of the judiciary; 3.) Of the States and State legislatures. The present is the case of a right remaining exclusively with the States, and consequently one of those intended by the Constitution to be placed under its protection.

It must be added, however, that unless the president's mind on a view of everything which is urged for and against this bill, is tolerably clear that it is unauthorized by the Constitution; if the pro and the con hang so even as to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the legislature would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion. It is chiefly for cases where they are clearly misled by error, ambition, or interest, that the Constitution has placed a check in the negative of the president. ❖



This essay by Jefferson could have been written by anyone in the modern-day patriot or constitutionalist movement. In it, he clearly states that the powers delegated to the federal government are meant to be a straitjacket, something to "hem" in the federal government. In Jefferson's opinion, the erection of a bank would begin to burst those hems, permitting further abuses down the line. There is, according to the third American president, no constitutional justification for a national bank. In his analysis of what has come down to us as the "necessary and proper" clause, Jefferson is echoing many anti-federalist writers decades before, who rejected the Constitution largely because of such phrases as that one, or, more notoriously, the "general welfare" clause. Jefferson's reading of the Constitution mirrors the anti-federalists in that they all believed that the open-ended nature of such clauses can lead to extreme abuses. It did not take long for these prophetic warnings to be proven prescient and the U.S. is a "post-constitutional" country because their warnings were not heeded.

ENDNOTE:

[1] Though the Constitution controls the laws of mortmain so far as to permit Congress itself to hold land for certain purposes, yet not so far as to permit them to communicate a similar right to other corporate bodies.—Ed.

Land of the Long White Cloud:

Secret History of a Lost World

By John Tiffany

Much of the history and prehistory of New Zealand—"the Other Land Down Under"—remains hidden. For one thing, the establishment would have you believe the Maoris, a Polynesian ethnic group, were the first humans to discover and settle in the islands, which they call the Land of the Long White Cloud. Then too, the establishment wants people to believe the British took control of the islands fair and square from the Maoris—another myth of the court historians . . .

Old New Zealand was noted for its bird life, including the extinct moas (Dinornis, Palapteryx and possibly two other genera). Moas ranged in size from that of a turkey to 15 feet tall (at least when the bird reared up), which is six feet taller than the largest ostrich. The biggest moa may have weighed 700 pounds. Among flightless birds, moas were unique in that they had lost any trace of a wing. The largest moa may have been the largest bird ever to live. Shown here is a pelvis and part of the legs of one moa. Recently scientists had to cut in half the number of species of moa thought to have existed, because it turns out—unlike any other birds—the females were twice as large as the males and hence were confused with being separate species.

Truly New Zealand was a lost world until discovered by man. According to scientists, it was separated from the rest of the globe's land mass (a supercontinent called Gondwanaland) about 80 million years ago, during the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic era, when dinosaurs ruled the land, and this archaic separation is reflected in the islands' amazing flora and fauna.

New Zealand boasts some of the globe's most spectacular scenery, with alpine mountains and glaciers, grasslands and evergreen rainforest and beech forests studded with huge conifers and gigantic tree ferns. About equal in area to the British Isles or Colorado, it is a paradise for hikers, skiers, golfers, birdwatchers and fishermen.

The establishment considers and teaches that the "indigenous" people of New Zealand are the Maoris, a Polynesian group. Whites supposedly arrived later. (Today Maoris make up 14.7 percent of the population of New Zealand; "Europeans," including "New Zealand Europeans," i.e., native whites, are 79.1 percent of the population. The rest are mostly Asians and non-native Polynesians or Pacific Islanders, with hardly any negroes. There has been considerable racial mixing, but the census takes no account of this and requires people to declare themselves members of one ethnic group or another—just which one is up to them to decide.) The total population of New Zealand is currently just a hair short of 4 million; of this, South Island has a mere million and North Island 3 million.

The Maoris are quite distinct from other Polynesians, and in many ways more advanced. Partly this may be due to the vast size of their islands, offering more scope for development. But to some, as-yet-unknown extent, a contributing factor may be the fact that they are not pure Polynesians, but have mixed from the earliest times with a more advanced, different population that got there before them. In fact, when the first modern Europeans discovered the islands, they found that some of the Maoris were remarkably like European white people in appearance, with fair skins and brown, red or yellow hair. Even today, one finds some pureblooded Maoris (disregarding those who mixed with European immigrants in historical times) who could pass for Europeans.

Many features of a skull can be compared to determine ethnicity. Craniologists, or skull scientists, call a lower jaw typical of most Polynesians a rocker jaw because when such a mandible is placed upon a tabletop, it can be rocked back and forth, as it has a continuous convex curvature on its lower side. But Maoris were observed to have a mysteriously high incidence of diversity in anatomical racial traits, including, in some cases, a Caucasoidal dolichocephalism (long-headedness), accompanied by a long, thin "leptorrhine" nose, and a non-rocker jaw, when the supposedly first European explorers arrived in New Zealand. (A Caucasian skull when placed upon a table on the mandible will not rock.) Much within the physiology of various tribal groups was suggestive of a large degree of admixture with European blood, but at the time that would have seemed an impossibility.

Standing stones and other megalithic structures like stone dome-shaped houses have been found in New Zealand, and Europoid skeletons such as that shown here have been found in burial caves, long before—by establishment lore—they should have been in the country. Note the horizontal line of the bottom edge of the mandible, contrary to the rounded edge characteristic of Polynesians.

The question must therefore be asked: From whence did this enigmatic element come, as it was not observed to be anywhere near as prevalent in the islands from whence the ancestors of the Maoris had recently come? The answer lies in the fact that it was already in New Zealand, along with a refined culture, when the Maoris arrived. The Caucasoid traits were later absorbed into the Maori habitus, after the ancient white people of New Zealand were conquered and enslaved.

Here is the establishment history of New Zealand, in a nutshell (from *The CIA Factbook*):

> The Polynesian Maori reached New Zealand in about A.D. 800. In 1840, their chieftains entered into a compact with Britain, the Treaty of Waitangi, in which they ceded sovereignty to Queen Victoria while retaining territorial rights. In that same year, the British began the first organized colonial settlement. A series of land wars between 1843 and 1872 ended with the defeat of the native peoples. The British colony of New Zealand became an independent dominion in 1907 and supported the UK militarily in both world wars. New Zealand's full participation in a number of defense alliances lapsed by the 1980s. In recent years, the government has sought to address longstanding Maori grievances.

The treaty was an agreement between the British crown on the one hand and some of the Maori chiefs on the other. For the purposes of the treaty, the British government recognized those Maoris who signed it as representing the whole of Maoridom as

a nation, but certainly the Maori did not see it that way. It was first signed at Waitangi in the Bay of Islands on February 6, 1840, and there were two versions, one in English and one in Maori. Most of the chiefs naturally signed the Maori version. The differences in the twin treaties have caused endless controversy and even warfare over whether or not the Maori signatories ceded their "sovereignty" to the British crown.

The preamble of the treaty refers to creating good order and harmonious relations between settlers and Maori. That is because relationships between Europeans and Maoris up to that point had been less than ideal. Settlers tended to be a rowdy, uncultured bunch. Maori communities close to European settlements like Kororareka suffered from frequent looting, rape, drunkenness and general disrespect from white visitors. Violent measures taken in response by Maoris often resulted in military reprisals. Attempts to bargain with British representatives for stricter enforcement of behavior standards got nowhere because the British crown was legally powerless. Despite being able to commandeer the British navy to punish Maori villages that had dealt summary justice to a lawless whaler, the crown was unwilling to establish a police force for white folks, because it did not have any legal authority in "Aotearoa," the Maori name for New Zealand. (As a side note, it seems rather odd that the white man's name for the islands is New Zealand, when old Zealand is Dutch and most of the white New Zealanders are of British Isles descent.

The British resident at the time, a man called James Busby, advised the chiefs that no one had any recognized legal authority in Aotearoa. He recommended that the chiefs get the British crown to recognize their authority.

That was how the Declaration of Maori Independence came into being. In this document, the British recognized that Maori chiefs exercised sovereignty (*tino rangatiratanga)* in Aotearoa. But the settler lawlessness continued. After another five years, Maori chiefs had had enough. The Treaty of Waitangi (literally "Weeping Waters") was signed in an attempt to give the British crown authority over settlers in Aotearoa.

In this way, Article I of the treaty granted the limited authority of *kawanatanga* over the "*pakeha*" (meaning non-native, or European) population of Aotearoa to the British crown.

As each chief signed, Gov. William Hobson is reported to have said to them: "*He iwi tahi tatou*" ("We are one people"). It is significant that he said this in Maori, since, ironically, in the intervening years, most people have taken his words to mean that Maoris should become brown-skinned *pakehas*, rather than that *pakehas* were to become something like white Maoris—but if indeed he meant that, rather than the reverse, then he should, presumably, have spoken in English.

After the initial signing at Waitangi, the treaty was taken to various places around the country and eventually signatures were collected from over 500 chiefs. Gov. Hobson, however, apparently became bored by the process at one stage and, bizarrely, claimed the South Island (*Te Waka o Maui* to the Maoris) by "right of discovery."

Some major tribes of New Zealand Maoris, including the Waikato tribes (united in later years under the Maori king) and Tuhoe, to name just two, never signed the Waitangi Treaty.

Today, many people believe the treaty (which still stands) gives the Maori certain rights. It does not. The rights of sovereignty, which Maori exercised for at least 800 years before the arrival of the *pakehas*, could not and still cannot be "granted" by the crown. The British government officially recognized those rights in the 1835 Declaration of Maori Independence, and that recognition was reaffirmed in Article II of the treaty. The treaty does not give the Maori any rights they did not already have, but it does give the *pakehas* certain limited rights—the rights covered by the term *kawanatanga.*

The Treaty of Waitangi is today the only legal basis for the presence of non-Maori settlers in Aotearoa/New Zealand. Maoris say they never gave up their rights (as the crown claims), nor were they ever conquered, despite several attempts.

Even though the treaty was unfair to the natives in the first place, even worse is the way it was violated within a few years of the signing. In 1844, for example, Britain violated the treaty; a British cabinet committee declared that all land not actually occupied by the Maori was the property of the British crown. This foolish decision upset the Maoris very much, needless to say, and contributed to the decades of bloodshed that were to follow, since the Maoris are not the sort of people to be shoved around.

When the first modern Europeans discovered the islands, they found that some of the Maoris were remarkably like white people in appearance, with fair skins & brown, red or yellow hair.

At various times in history, the Maoris have tried to set up intertribal, pan-Maori governmental organizations. For example there was a Maori parliament from 1892 to 1902 (but not 1808 to 1947, as one Maori cult, called Ko Huiarau, affiliated with the Piri Wiri Tua "nation-within-a-nation" movement, claims). Leaders of the Ko Huiarau scam are Chris Ruka, a Maori fraudster, and Ben David Pedley (aka David Korem, a name that seems patterned on "David Koresh"), a California con man, who also operates a phony "micronation" called the Dominion of Melchizedek, a fake nation that exists only in cyberspace, or in the literature and actions of the scam artists who perpetrate this fraud.

There is, or was, also a Maori kingdom, which existed as a genuine, independent state during part of the 19th century under King Potatau I; however, his kingdom was conquered by the white settlers of New Zealand. The present queen of the no-longer-existing kingdom is named Te Ata-i Rangi-Kahu.

New Zealand liberals and their native allies have sometimes gone too far. Lately, some Maoris, such as Associate Minister of Maori Affairs (and former member of the New Zealand Parliament) Tariana Turia, have claimed the Maori people are the victims of "post-colonial traumatic stress disorder." They blame the white settlers for the low socioeconomic status and high rates of domestic violence, child abuse, mental illness and pregnancy outside of a stable relationship among Maori. This is

Barry Brailsford broke the news to the world about the Kaimanawa Wall via an article in *The New Zealand Herald*, May 3, 1996. Cameron Speedy, a wildlife biologist with the Department of Conservation Tongariro/Taupo Conservancy, said that the stone is "some sort of soft stone like Hinuera stone, but there are no stones like it in the area, and I would say they'd worked [it] somewhere else and brought [it] in." One geologist claimed that the wall is an outcrop of jointed Rangitaiki ignimbrite, a volcanic rock common in the Taupo Volcanic Zone. Brailsford and a colleague had a sample tested in an Auckland laboratory, and, surprisingly, the analysis revealed the stone was in fact rhyolite, and not ignimbrite. And because rhyolite doesn't occur naturally in the East Taupo area, it means that whoever built the Kaimanawa structure had to bring the blocks to the site from at least 12 kilometers away. The Kaimanawa Wall was in existence before the A.D. 185 Taupo eruption as it is covered with "fine pumice" and clay covered ash. Additional evidence is the fact that the wall (in part) faces true north. Starting at the most easterly block, an examination of the stone blocks reveals that the first four are on an east-west axis. Other blocks, further to the west, have suffered considerably from erosion and have fallen back. The east-west orientation is eviddence the ancient wall is man-made and not a freak of nature

about as absurd as the blacks in the United States who want reparations for the fact that their ancestors, more than 150 years ago, were slaves, and claim this and white prejudice are responsible for the failings of many of their people today.

At the same time, whites in New Zealand can claim that their forebears who were there in prehistoric times were unfairly ousted, assimilated and/or genocided by the Maoris. Various Maori tribes have committed genocide against other Maori tribes within the past 200 years, and Maoris have also wiped out, almost to a man, the Moriori people of the Chatham Islands.

The Maoris did not call themselves Maori before Capt. Cook. Instead, like American Indians, they identified themselves according to tribe. The origin of the word "Maori" is controversial and complex. Some say it means people in general, some say it derives from the word *mauri*, meaning a personification of a spirit. Some say the word "Maori" means "ordinary or usual"; i.e., they regarded themselves as ordinary people, and the newcomers as something unusual. "*Tangata maori*" means "ordinary people" (literally "people" + "ordinary"). There was also another native race called "Moriori(s)," which can be translated as "these M(a)oris."

The indigenous Maoris dubbed the new arrivals "*pakehas*," a word of much disputed origins. No one knows for certain what the original meaning of the word "*pakeha*" was, but everyone has a theory. People who don't like the word will tell you it means "white ghost," "white pig" or "white flea." Some even think it means "long pig," i.e., human meat. One of the more amusing theories is that it is a corruption of the first words the Maori heard from Europeans: "bugger ya!" Some people claim it is Maori for "people who smell different." However, this appears to be false. According to the Knowledge Engineering and Discovery Research Institute's English-Maori Maori-English Word Translator (or *ngaa aho shakamaori-aa-tuhi*), the word for "smell" would be *rangona*, *hongia* or *hongi*, none of which resembles "*pakeha*" in the slightest.

Jodie Ranford, of maorinews.com, wrote a paper on "'Pakeha,' Its Origin and Meaning," in which he notes that the word since 1985 has come to mean any non-Maori New Zealander. (Some people even use it to mean anyone, anywhere in the world, who is not Maori.) However, before that time, it meant a white New Zealander specifically. Ranford accepts the derivation of "*pakeha*" from "*pakepakeha*," a term that refers to "a mythical, human-like being with fair skin and hair, who possessed canoes made of reeds, which changed magically into sailing vessels." He also cites the word "*paakehakeha*," which means the "gods of the ocean who had the forms of fishes and men." And another related term is "*patupaiarehe*," in Maori myth, beings with fair skin and hair who gave people the secret of fishing with nets.

Others have cited the word "*patapaiarehe*," which, along with "*turehu*," are terms used by the Maori to refer to legendary white races who were in New Zealand before them.

It has been stated by some authors that the Maoris had no supreme being (e.g., Thomson, Arthur S., *The Story of New Zealand,* 107). However, this is a misapprehension. Their supreme god was a secret, certainly not to be divulged to *pakehas*, and indeed was unknown to the run-of-the-mill Maori.

This abstract deity's name was "Io" ("Io-matua-kore," "Io-taketake," "Io the parentless," "Io the root foundation of all things"). "Io" may be a shortened form of "Iouru." The number of men initiated into the cult of Io was small. Only members of the higher grade of priests and men of high-class families were allowed to learn the ritual pertaining to Io. The common folk had no part in it, and it is doubtful if they were even allowed to know the name of the supreme being. It is quite probable that this creed was considered to have been too exalted for ordinary minds, that the *hoi polloi* would prefer to depend on more accessible and less moral deities.

Oddly, no form of offering or sacrifice was made to Io. No image of him was ever made, and that he had no form of incarnation, such as the lower gods had. The evidence for a genuine Io tradition comes from widely scattered tribal areas, principally Ngaapuhi, Waikato, Ngaati Kahungunu and Kai Tahu.

Among the Israelites, Moses referred his laws to a God who was invoked as Iao, or Yahu, or Jah. It is not known if there is any connection between "Io" and "Iao," but the similarity of the names is rather suggestive.

Rangi and Papa had 70 children, among them Tangaroa, the god of the sea, who mated with Heketangawainui, the great deluge. Their children in turn were Poutu, or High on the Meridian, Ikatere, or Painted Pattern, and Punga, or Odd Number. The genealogy goes on and devolves into less godlike individuals, including (to leave out the Maori names) Flounder, Stingray, Octopus, Snapper and assorted tree dwellers and fresh water dwellers.

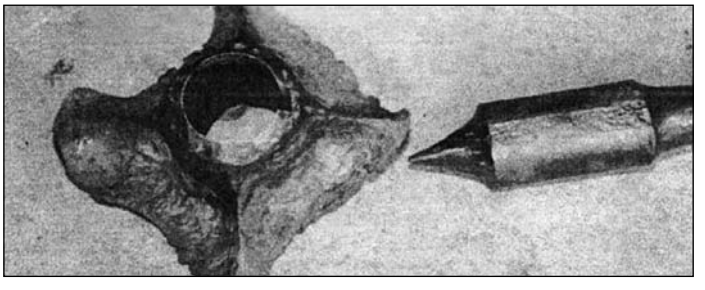
Incidentally, most of the earliest-emerging deities within this mythology are male, except of course for Papa. Sky and Earth (who came into being when Atea split apart) are separated by their half-dozen male children in what has become a favorite folk tale. One of these children was Tane-mahuta, better known as Tane, the god of the forest, father of trees, birds and other forest beings (and also the god of light). These gods acted together to form an image of themselves from some clay, a portion of the body of Papa. Tane breathed into its nostrils, its mouth and its ears, and the creature, sneezing, became the world's first woman, called Hine-ahu-one, or "Earthformed Maiden." From a union of Hine-ahu-one with Tane, the second human was born, Hine-titama, or Dawn Maiden, another female. Tane in turn took Hine-titama to wife, and eventually the first male human must have been born.

One cannot help but be reminded of the somewhat similar Egyptian tradition of the creation, in which the deities Nut (the Sky) and Seb (the Earth) are forced apart by their son Shu-Heka, the god of the air. Similarly, in the Sumerian epic the Sky Father An and the Earth Mother Ki are separated by their son Enlil, again representing the god of the air. Is it possible all three myths, the Sumerian, the Egyptian and the Maori, all had a common origin?

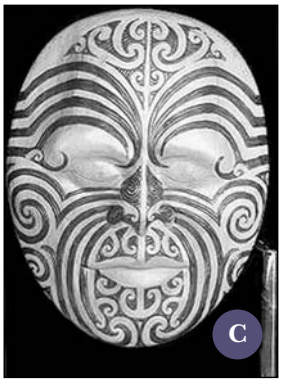
Incidentally Maui was the first man to die, according to Maori mythology. Other gods include Tawhaki, the god of thunder and lightning, and Whiro, the god of darkness. Goddesses include Marama, the Moon goddess, and Pani, the vegetation goddess.

There are several Maori traditions in which Kupe is not the first arrival in New Zealand. One northern tradition is that Kupe came to seek Tuputupuwhenua, who was already there. The Ngati Awa tribe has a tradition that Tiwaiwaka was the first settler. There is a Bay of Plenty version in which Pouheni or Poupaka arrived two generations before Kupe. In yet another tradition Maku on the canoe *Te Ara-tau-whaiti* was the first settler, and Kupe came later.

Another Maori myth says Paikea (Kahutia Te Rangi) was the first man to arrive on the shores of New Zealand; according to the myth, he came on the back of a whale after losing his boat.



Sarina, central Queensland, Australia, may be part of a huge Phoenician complex now being uncovered. Val Osborne, an amateur Australian archeologist, says the ancient Phoenicians established a trading center near Brisbane. Above, some researchers say this is a chariot axle, uncovered in the Sarina district. The Phoenicians may have also left clues to their visits to Oceania in stone around Lake Taupo in the North Island of New Zealand, according to Ross Wiseman, author of *Pre-Tasman Explorers*. This includes the 20-foot Whangape Face at right. At left is a portrait of a Maori with remarkably Semitic, Phoenician-like facial features.



Maori Art Forms

Examples of Maori Art: A: Maori carving or "whakairo" has developed over the centuries. Here, a mythical ancestor of the Maoris is depicted in a native carving as drawing up a fish out of the sea. The fish magically became New Zealand, according to legend. B: An archaic bone box, holding a child's last remains. Traditionally at the moment of death, the *tupapaku* (dead body) was believed to be in a state similar to sleep. The *tupapaku* would be dressed and adorned with his finest traditional dress, body and hair anointed with oil and kawakawa (kava-kava) leaf. The body was tightly bound in the fetus position, garments wrapped around it so that only the head would be showing, sat upright, as if still alive, to listen and view the funeral proceedings. Traditionally the tupapaku would be hung up on a tree so that the flesh might decay. Later the bones would be scraped and cleaned, painted, placed in a bone box and buried. C: A Maori mask, with unusual closed eyes, is decorated with moko, the conspicuous facial tattooing traditional for Maori men. D: This carved wooden head from Tai Tokerau, the northern part of the North Island, is done in the wheku style. Note the extended shapes on either side of the eye, which identify this carving as a wheku. The eyes are inlaid with abalone shell.

The idea that Kupe was the first arrival, in A.D. 925, is one imposed upon the Maoris by the intellectual limitations and/or ideological requirements of an outside culture.

Did a megalithic culture inhabit New Zealand before the Maoris got there? Christchurch geologist Barry Brailsford and American historian David Hatcher Childress think so, and maintain that these mysterious pre-Polynesians also left megalithic structures elsewhere in the Pacific and along the west coast of South America. Unfortunately they have not published their findings as yet, so we must rely on newspaper reports and the like for information on their work.

Victoria University Maori studies lecturer Peter Adds has said the very notion of a pre-Maori civilization, suggested after studies of the puzzling forest wall, is inherently racist. The local Ngati Tuwharetoa tribe has taken up his claim, based on the belief that many people are trying to belittle Maori land claims.

The New Zealand Department of Conservation's field center manager, Ralph Turner, said: "Of course our department must take full cognizance of the Treaty of Waitangi. We will have discussions with iwi before anything takes place on the DOC estate."

As with the case of Kennewick Man in the United States, scientists fear that local Maoris may put a stop to any further investigation into the origin of the Kaimanawa forest wall.

Supporting the contention that someone was there before the Maoris, bones have been found of a kind of rat called the kiore (*Mus exulans*), which have been dated as 2,000 years old—well before the first Maoris arrived. It seems unlikely the rats could have gotten to New Zealand except on a ship or canoe of some kind. Unlike the common rats of Europe, the kiore is unable to swim.

There is also a mysterious structure some 30 kilometers south of Lake Taupo that looks like a stone wall built by humans, and is known as the Kaimanawa Wall. It looks to be old, perhaps 2,000 years old according to some people. If it is indeed man-made, and not some sort of natural formation, then who built it? Passions run high on this question in New Zealand. One theory is that it was constructed by the "first settlers" of New Zealand, the Waitahas,[2] who were subsequently largely exterminated by the true Maoris, who arrived about 800 years ago. (There are a number of "Waitahas" today, but they have essentially been assimilated by the Maoris,[3] although they preserve a legend of their separate origin.) There are political problems with this theory, since the Maoris insist they are the original New Zealanders, and therefore are to be compensated for lands expropriated by later Europeans.

The wall consists of four-ton blocks of a kind of rock called rhyolite, a soft volcanic rock that could have been easily dressed with stone tools. The stones appear too regular to be a natural formation. And there is some evidence that a more extensive structure may be buried nearby.

The wall is topped by a red beech tree 2.9 meters in circumference, and over a meter of accumulated humus. It is not known if the tree has been dated, nor if anyone has investigated how long it would take for so much humus to accumulate.

According to orthodox history and archeology, New Zealand was first discovered by white people on Abel Jansz Tasman's 1642-43 voyage around the south side of Australia, in which he also discovered the island that would eventually bear his name, Tasmania. Before that, we are supposed to believe, New Zealand was inhabited exclusively by a Polynesian people, the Maoris. Polynesians from islands to the north are said to have discovered the islands perhaps as early as 800, calling it, in their language, Land of the Long White Cloud (Aotearoa, literally "Cloudwhitelong"), and over time became the Maoris.

Geologist Barry Brailsford maintains that mysterious pre-Polynesians left megalithic structures in New Zealand and elsewhere in the Pacific and along the west coast of South America.

It has been suggested that Kaikoura, on the cool South Island, was the site of the first Maori settlement in New Zealand. This region, from the Conway in the south nearly to the Waima River in the north, had an abundance of seafood, seals and birds including the moas, magnificent, giant, flightless birds that are now extinct, no doubt thanks to overhunting by early man. However, to this writer it appears more likely that the first Melanesians or Polynesians in New Zealand probably established themselves with their tropical crops on the North Island, and especially the warm northern tip of the island.

It is generally believed the first settlers were from Western Polynesia, although a notion was once prevalent that they were from Melanesia. Whoever these people were, they are thought to have arrived possibly in the eighth century A.D. and are known as "the moa hunters." There is no evidence of warfare from this timeframe.

In the 10th century, explorers began to arrive from "Havai'iki," located, it seems, somewhere in Eastern Polynesia.

These Polynesians and Melanesians were speakers of Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) languages.

Most scholars agree that the Austronesian language family got its start in Taiwan, and gradually spread throughout a large slice of the world. Most subfamilies of Austronesian are still found only in the remote parts of Taiwan, pointing to that island as their homeland, although at an even earlier age they may have lived in mainland China. It is believed by many authorities that a group of Taiwanese settled in Sumatra, and spread from thence to the rest of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Micronesia, parts of Melanesia, and on to Polynesia and even Madagascar, exterminating or assimilating any people who were there before them. They used double canoes and *proas* to cross the vast ocean distances, as well as having *raupo* "rafts" or *mokihi*, a kind of canoe made from rushes.

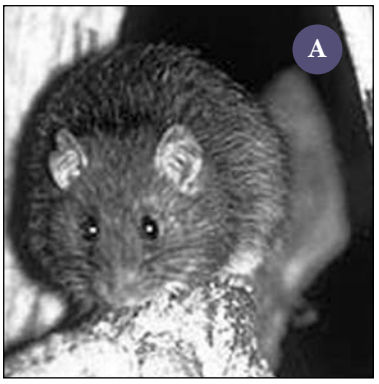
The technology of the Maoris was relatively advanced, and their art remains unsurpassed.

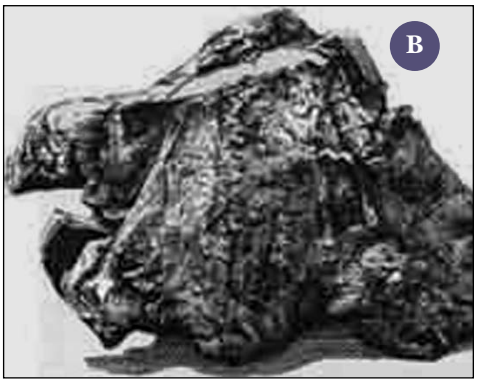
The new land, New Zealand (called by the Maori "Aotearoa"), was much cooler than the Polynesian pioneers' tropical homeland, and with more extensive land surfaces and a greater variety of habitats, than the islands from whence the Maoris' ancestors came. They spread to both South Island and (which was named around A.D. 925; some put it at 950) by Kupe, a bold Polynesian navigator, *Te Upoko o te Ika a Maui*, or "The Head of Maui's Fish"—*Te Ika a Maui* for short),[1] but the population was denser on the warmer (in places, almost frost-free) North Island, where the climate was more suitable to growing the sweet potatoes (*kumara*), taro, true yam, gourd, karaka (an important berry plant) and paper mulberry (*aute*) the ancestors brought (but not warm enough for other tropical crops grown by Polynesians, such as the coconut). Fern roots, a native bracken, are an important starchy food crop for the natives, even having a god of their own (Haumia is the father and god of fern root and edible wild plants). Fern root (botanically *Pteris aquiline var. esculenta*) is known in the Maori language as *aruhe*, also as *aruhe-para, aruhe-papawai, aruhe-whatiwhati* or *aruhe-paranui.* After processing to get rid of the fiber, it is made into cakes.

Back in Havai'iki, people made a kind of cloth by pounding tree bark. Paper mulberry was best for this, although fig (*aoa* or *are*) or breadfruit (*usu*) were also used. Fig and breadfruit would not survive in New Zealand, and *aute* did not thrive. With the chilly climate, these tropical people had to adapt quickly or die. They learned to weave cloth from the leaves of New Zealand flax; also they made cloaks of dog skin. Feathers were also used, from kiwis, *kereru* birds and others. (Incidentally, all parts of the "flax" plant are toxic except for the nectar-rich flowers, which are said to make a good source of "bush tucker.")

There is one Maori legend that claims Kupe discovered New Zealand while pursuing a giant octopus. However, another legend (more credible) has it that Kupe, although himself married, fell madly in love with the wife, named Kura, of his cousin, Hoturapa. (It might be noted in passing that the Maori language does not discriminate between a cousin and a brother; rather, seniority is what counts. Thus an older brother or an older cousin is called a *tuakana*; a younger brother or cousin is called a *teina.* But in this tale it is clear from the context that it was a cousin; the same words are even used for females as well as for males.

Kupe caused his cousin to drown while fishing, but Hoturapa's family sensed that Kupe had killed Hoturapa. To avoid revenge, Kupe stole Kura's canoe and fled their island. Somehow he arrived at New Zealand, along with his wife Hine te Aparangi and some crewmen. Sailing along the coast of the unknown land, he encountered a giant octopus, which fled before him. Following the octopus, he arrived at the Cook Strait.





The kiore (Mus exulans or Rattus exulans), also called the Polynesian rat (A), is a native of Southeast Asia but has spread with man to all the islands of Polynesia. Scientists have proved the kiore has been in New Zealand for 2,000 years. But since the Maoris have only been there for about 1,000 years, someone else must have accidentally introduced this pesky species to the island nation as, uniquely, it cannot swim. B: In March 1874, workmen came across this prehistoric stump in Auckland. The contractor immediately recognized its value, and the authorities were contacted to ensure the genuineness of the discovery. The Inspector of Surveys noted that it was in its natural upright position and also noted the 25 feet of volcanic ash and cinders above it. The debris is derived from the Albert Park volcano, which is one of Auckland's oldest volcanoes. This volcano erupted possibly 60,000 years ago or 40,000-25,000 years ago. In any case, the mysterious stump is by far the oldest evidence of human presence in New Zealand. C: This incised stone called the "Puniho stone" was hauled out of the Stoney River. Locals say that there are many more with similar strange markings on them at the bottom of the river. The design, severely weathered, appears to be very old and is hard to identify as a recognizable pictograph. It is, however, a significant departure from anything seen within the Maori culture. D: Mysterious piles of stones like this dot the forest floors of New Zealand in their thousands. Is this a collapsed "beehive" house from a pre-Maori people? See the web site celticnz.com for more evidence of ancient travelers to New Zealand.

Eventually Kupe went back to Havai'iki (perhaps thinking his cousin's family's desire for vengeance had abated, or perhaps to pick up the lovely Kura, whom he had apparently left behind) and told people there about the wonderfully fertile soils of the land he had discovered, the delicious eels that swarmed in its waters and so on. Thus a number of additional Polynesian pioneers were induced to transplant themselves to New Zealand, or Aotearoa as Kupe called it.

Parrots and the Maori dog (*kuri,* a spitz breed, imported into New Zealand about 1350 by the last Maori immigrants and now extinct) made the crossing, as well as, perhaps, the *pukeko* (purple swamp hen), but not the chicken nor the pig. The sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) emerged as the staple of the Maoris. Eventually they learned how to sustain *kumara* (Maori for sweet potato) in cooler climates, which enabled the agriculturalists to spread to the south, as far as the Banks peninsula, but this must have taken a long time, possibly measured in centuries.

The Maori learned to store tubers in pits over the winter months and to plant them out in the spring. The kumara needs five months of growth for the tubers to develop, and the growing season ranged in length from eight months or more in New Zealand's Northland down to five months around the Banks Peninsula. At any rate, Kupe returned to Havai'iki and told his people there about the newfound islands, where ample lands were available.

The Polynesians are divided into Western and Eastern Polynesians on the basis of language and culture, and the Marquesas are thought to be the island group in which the Eastern Polynesian culture developed. It spread later to the Tuamotu and Society Islands, as well as to the extremities of the triangle mentioned earlier. It does not follow that New Zealand was necessarily settled directly from the Marquesas. The identity of the homeland of the Maoris, is much debated, but the concept of a "Great Fleet" of double-hulled canoes, landing on the North Island of New Zealand in or about A.D. 1350, has been demolished by research carried out over the last 20 years. The date, 1350, five centuries or 20 generations before 1850, was

arrived at by coun\ting the number of generations back to an ancestor who arrived in a particular canoe. The Maoris took pride in being able to recite their genealogies back to such an ancestor. The names of eight canoes are well known to most New Zealanders, and at least four more are cited. When the number of generations back to a particular canoe was averaged from the recorded genealogies and multiplied by 25 years, an estimate of the date of arrival could be made. The dates for the various canoes ranged over several centuries, from the 13th to the 16th. S. Percy Smith took the unjustified step of averaging the canoe dates to arrive at 1350 as the date for the arrival of a "Great Fleet." This was solemnly accepted, to the point where the 600th anniversary of this imaginary event was publicly celebrated in 1950.

Modern research has produced an alternative explanation for the voyages of the ancestor-bearing canoes, namely, that they were built and launched from the northern end of the North Island and made short journeys to points farther south on the coast of the island.

It is therefore possible that the number of voyages from Havai'iki to Aotearoa may actually have been as few as one. (It should be mentioned that the Polynesian people tended to take their place names with them whenever they migrated; hence, there are many places with names like Havai'iki, of which, of course, Hawaii is one.)

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The Maori men were ferocious warriors. One of their activities was to build fortifications, called *pa*, to defend against their fellow Maoris. Cannibalism is known to have taken place, especially in the Queen Charlotte Sounds. Tribal wars were very common—usually fighting over territory. Upon capturing enemies, the Maori would often enslave them to be eaten later, or to preserve their heads for trophies. The more elaborate the "moko" (facial tattooing), the more prized the preserved head became. This is one reason why mokos became less common over time.

Remarkable similarities have been noted between the New Zealand mokos and the facial tattooing seen on the Keltic-like mummies of Urumchi, western China. On the basis of this and other evidence, the radical theory has been put forward that Kelts were in New Zealand before the Polynesians.

Remarkable similarities have been noted between the New Zealand mokos and the facial tattooing seen on the Keltic-like mummies of Urumchi, western China. Were Kelts in New Zealand?

No Maori artifacts or evidence of occupation have ever been dug out of the earth of North Island below the volcanic ash layer from the huge A.D. 1150 eruption of Mount Tarawera. (The volcano is located in the middle of the island.) Thus it is possible that no Maoris were in the islands prior to that date.

Mount Tarawera (which also erupted in approximately 15,000 B.C., 13,000 B.C., A.D. 900 and A.D. 1300) exploded again in 1886, on June 10. The latter violent eruption is notorious for destroying the village of Te Wairoa and destroying the famous Pink Terrace and White Terrace. The two most spectacular hot spring (travertine) formations on Earth, unsurpassed for their size and beauty, the Pink and White Terraces were often called "the eighth wonder of the world," and, naturally, were a great tourist attraction in their time.

In addition, the villages of Moura and Te Ariki/Rotomahana were completely buried under volcanic mud (hundreds of feet thick at Te Ariki), with not a single survivor. A total of seven villages were buried. Additional deaths were caused at Waingongongo, Tokiniho, Totarariki and Waitangi—a total of 108 known deaths of Maoris and white people. Up to 120 may have died. (The often-seen figure of 153 has never been substantiated.)

Interestingly, popular legend has it that the eruption was preceded by many signs and omens, some natural and some supernatural or at least inexplicable. But according to Associate Professor Ron F. Keam (*Tarawera: The Volcanic Eruption of 10 June 1886*, self-published), much of this was sheer retrospective embroidery and the patterns of prior earthquakes, lake surges and some of the rest were not particularly different from what that geothermally active area had generally experienced, and no one thought them worth acting upon at the time.

However, the eruption was predicted by a *tohunga* (a native priest), Tuhoto Ariki; in addition a weird apparition called "the death (or ghost) canoe," a seagoing, double-hulled Maori war canoe, or *waka*, carrying a number of ghostly, mourning warriors, was seen by dozens of tourists and Maoris 11 days before the disaster on a lake in the affected area, Lake Tarawera. All of the mortal Maoris in the area knew there was no such physical *waka* anywhere near the lake. Tuhoto Ariki said the apparition signified that the region was to be "overturned" as a punishment by the old gods because the Maoris had departed from the traditional ways. He said punishment would be sent by the *atua*

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(god) Tamaohoi, who lived buried deep within the mountain.

After Capt. James Cook first visited the islands in 1769, European whalers began to visit New Zealand with increasing regularity, but there was no organized white settlement.

Somehow whites began to settle in the islands, but they met with fierce resistance by the Maoris, who developed a kind of trench warfare to resist the encroachments. The Maoris put up quite a fight, but could not drive the whites out. Eventually a treaty was made, the perfidious Treaty of Waitangi, in 1840. The naïve Maori chiefs and subchiefs who signed the treaty were tricked and/or bribed into unknowingly giving up all their rights. They relied on the missionaries, who assured them that the treaty would help the Maori people. But when they later realized what had been done to them, there followed a series of ferocious wars in which they tried to gain back their sovereignty and their land. In this, they were only partly successful, but did better than most native peoples have done when "colonized" by Europeans.

These Maori women are typical examples of the white blood that runs in Maori veins in greater or lesser amounts. While all three women shown here clearly have some Caucasoid ancestry (ancient or modern), the one at the right in the left-hand picture is especially European looking. The pre-Maori core population was probably linked to the Firbolg, Tuatha Dé Danann and Phoenician peoples, with others joining the established population at later eras. There is also evidence to suggest arrivals of Kelts and Anglo-Saxons around the dawn of the Christian era.

In the *pakeha*-Maori wars, nobody won. The Maoris, under such leaders as Wiremu Kingi Te Rangtake, chief of the Te Ata Awa tribe (c. 1795-1882), fought the British army to a standstill, something no non-white "native" people had ever achieved before. The Maoris could not be beaten. Wherever the British army had fought, America, Africa, India, they had eventually overpowered whatever native resistance was to be found. But not in New Zealand, islands of modest size where, if anything, lines of supply were short and easier to protect, and the fighting should have been over and done with quickly. When it first began, most whites thought the Maoris would be vanquished in a month or so; instead the fighting dragged on for some 25 years, a testament to the valor and resourcefulness of this remarkable foe.

Non-violence was used by other Maoris, with somewhat better, but still far from satisfactory, results. The small village of Parihaka resisted *pakeha* encroachment by non-violent means. The inhabitants of Parihaka were led by two extraordinary figures, Te Whiti O Rongomai and Tohu Kakahi. Both men were committed to non-violence, drawing on ancestral polytheistic as well as Christian teachings. The colonial interests sought to portray them as fanatics.

The native hamlet was attacked by the New Zealand constabulary in 1881. Some of the non-resisting men were jailed for as much as 18 years, with no due process of law. But the village was rebuilt after the destruction, and the legacy of Parihaka continues to grow. As Te Whiti himself said: "Those who are bent by the wind shall rise again when the wind softens."

New Zealand Maori has 50,000 to 70,000 speakers, and there are about 100,000 who understand it, but do not speak it, out of 310,000 or more people who consider themselves Maori. (A kind of Maori is said to be spoken also in the Cook Islands—Rarotongan—and to some extent, allegedly, in the Solomon Islands [although Ethnologue.com lists 69 living native languages of the Solomons, none of which is called Maori by that website, or even Tahitic, although there are a couple of Central languages spoken by a few percent of the population], but this is not the place to go into those matters.)

Thus, today most Maoris of New Zealand do not even speak any of the eight New Zealand Maori dialects but use English as their mother tongue. Some are trying to learn to speak Maori as a second language, but critics say the Maori they are learning is not "true" Maori.

In 1998, an ancient earthwork site was discovered in a remote forest at Kaipara, in the far north of New Zealand, by amateur researcher Noel Hilliam, aged 60, who lives at Dargaville, near the site. Hilliam said the site was just a few hundred yards from a spot where a mysterious ancient statue, a 10-foot sculpture of a woman, carved from kauri wood, was found in 1991. Hilliam has spent 40 years studying hundreds of Maori sites, and is convinced that the new site is completely different. He also says the statue, which is kept in the Dargaville Museum, of which he is curator, is carved in a style that is totally un-Maori. But he has been unable to interest any professional archeolo-

gists to investigate his findings.

The earthwork consists of a series of circular banks and covers about a square mile. Maori oral tradition, according to Hilliam, tells of a race that lived in the area for more than 1,000 years before the Maori arrived, and that these earlier settlers survive today as the Waitaha people.

Most of the 1,400 (or, according to another source, 300) Waitahas today live on South Island, to which, their own legend has it, they fled to get away from the warlike Maoris of North Island. A DNA test on some Waitahas showed that they have certain genes that are otherwise found only in Peru, suggesting that their progenitors may have indeed come from South America.

One problem is that the Waitaha nation goes back only about 2,000 years, and the Kaimanawa Wall may be older than that. Could it have been built by some earlier settlers, such as the Phoenicians? Only further investigation can clarify the question.

One problem is that the Waitaha nation goes back only about 2,000 years, and the Kaimanawa Wall may be older than that. Could it have been built by some earlier settlers—the Phoenicians?

Another amateur researcher, Gary Cook, has spent three years or more photographing and recording stone structures that he believe are pre-Maori. According to the website of the Morien Institute, Cook told journalist Paul Chapman of *The Daily Telegraph* that the Waipoua Forest conceals a "treasure trove" of such artifacts.

It is a little-known fact that the French were early settlers of New Zealand. The first known white settlers to the Canterbury area (Banks peninsula) were mostly French. They were joined by several Germans.

In August 1838, Jean Francois Langlois, captain of the whaling ship *Cachalot,* purchased 30,000 acres at Akaroa on the Banks Peninsula from the local Maoris for 292,125 francs (or 11,685 pounds sterling) on behalf of France and the Nanto-Bordelaise Company.

So, what does the future hold for New Zealand? The Maoris are by no means a vanishing ethnic group, although for a while in the 19th century their numbers were declining due to foreign diseases and low birth rates. But today the Maoris are thriving, both as a race and as a culture. Indeed, some whites on the islands complain that Maori culture "is constantly being pushed down our throats." Most whites, however, are apathetic about any white-vs.-Maori rivalry, or even sympathize more with the Maoris than with their own people. The majority of whites there, as in most lands around the globe, have little or no consciousness of themselves as a separate ethnic entity. Although the Maori language has been in a slump, Maori culture is surviving nicely; recently a Maori TV station was started up. The Maori population growth rate is 1.4 percent. It is, however, projected as slowing somewhat, down to 1.2 percent by 2021. Asians are a growing segment of the overall population; their numbers have risen sufficiently to exceed those of the "Other Pacific Islanders."

In contrast, the outlook for white Kiwis is bleak. The growth rate of the Euro-New Zealander population is projected to plummet over the next 20 years, reaching zero percent by 2010 and continuing to decline to negative 0.1 percent by 2021. Will the rush toward extinction reverse itself after that, or will it continue? Unless something changes in this trend, we would have to say it is the whites who are the "vanishing New Zealanders." ❖

JOHN TIFFANY is the editorial assistant for TBR and has been active in the Revisionist movement for 37 years.

ENDNOTES:

[1]Some render it as *Te-Ika-a-maui,* or "The Fish of Maui." Kupe and a fellow mariner named Ngake or Ngahue are noted in oral legend for their discovery of the Wellington-Seatoun area, called in the Maori language *Te Whanganui-a-Tara* ("The Great Harbor of Tara," known today as Wellington Harbor). Chief Kupe sailed in a *waka* named *Matahorua* or *Maataahouruaat,* and Ngake sailed in the *Tahirirangi.* Maori legend has it that Kupe was the first to arrive in New Zealand. Upon landing, he said, "*He ao; he aotea; he aotearoa*"—"It is a cloud, a white cloud, a long white cloud," and so the name "Aotearoa" was born for what most whites call New Zealand. (In Maori mythology, Tane-mahuta, the god of the forests, as well as of the birds, the insects, and all other creatures of the forest, created the first women out of earth, called Hine-ahu-one. The offspring of these two were demigods. One of the descendants of the demigods was named Maui. Oddly to English speakers, the mother of Tane-mahuta is named Papa. She personifies the Earth; her mate, Rangi, personifies the sky. Rangi is called Raki by the Ngai Tahu of the South Island.)

[2]The Waitaha claim their origins are in South America. The *iwi* (tribe) was not recognized under the Treaty of Waitangi. In a recent statement, the *upoko* (head) of Ariki Waitaha Nui tonu, Rangimarie Te Maiharoa, said, "Waitaha are not Maori." However, despite what Mr. Te Maiharoa says, some outsiders to the tribe claim that it is one of several subtribes of the Te Arawa. Such a claim is puzzling in light of the fact that Te Arawa is a North Island *iwi.*

[3]Some interesting information can be obtained from www.nzhistory.net.nz/Gallery/treaty-sigs/tribe-locate-map.htm)

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The Molasses 'Tidal' Wave

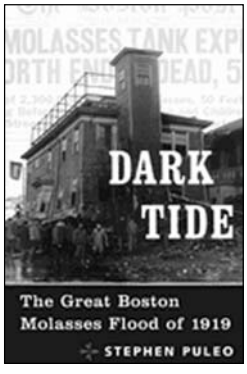
A Bizarre Incident in American History

By John Tiffany

On first hearing, it sounds like a joke of some sort—who ever heard of a molasses tidal wave wiping out a neighborhood? However, it is no joke. It really happened, and 21 people were killed.

Shortly after noon on January 15, 1919, a 58-foot-tall steel tank filled with 2.3 million gallons of molasses collapsed on Boston's waterfront, spilling its contents as an eerie 15-foot-high "tsunami" that traveled at 35 miles per hour. When the monster wave finally receded, a section of the city had been transformed into a disaster zone (right). Scores of animals were killed, 150 people were injured, and there was widespread destruction.

In this reads-like-a-novel work of history, *Dark Tide: The Great Boston Molasses Flood of 1919*, Stephen Puleo sets out to determine whether the 1919 collapse of a molasses tank that sent a tidal wave of 2.3 million gallons of the sticky liquid through Boston's North End was the work of Italian anarchists or due to negligence and corporate greed by the tank's owner, United States Industrial Alcohol. Puleo recreates the social and political environment of the time, which made the disaster more than just an accident.



World War I, Prohibition, the anarchist movement, the Red Scare, immigration and the role of corrupt big business in society all come into play.

Describing Americans being persecuted for their ethnicity, a sagging economy "boosted" by war, and terrorism on U.S. soil (which results in anti-immigration laws and deportations), Puleo could almost as easily be writing about current news as about events in 1919.

The author does an admirable job in this well-researched book of bringing the bizarre events and principal characters vividly to life.

The official investigation was the longest in the history of Massachusetts courts. Judge Hitchcock appointed Col. Hugh W. Ogden to act as auditor and hear the evidence. It was six years before he made his special report.

Never in New England did so many engineers, metallurgists and scientists parade onto the witness stand.

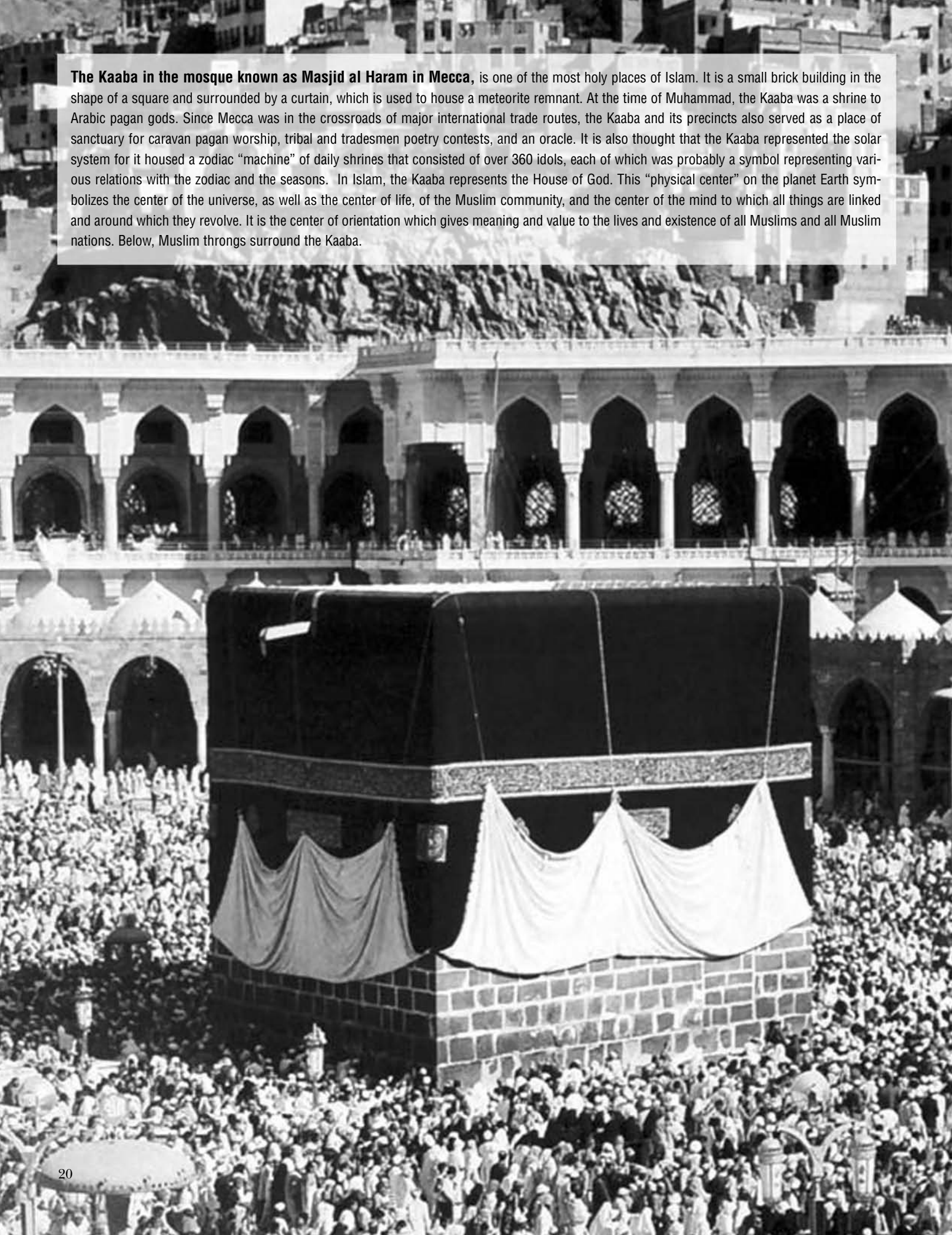
More than 3,000 witnesses were examined, and nearly 45,000 pages of testimony and arguments were placed on record. The defendants, claiming the collapse was not due to a structural weakness but rather to a dynamite bomb, presumably by some sort of anarchist terrorist gang, spent over $50,000 on expert witness fees.

When Ogden made his report, he found the defendants responsible for the disaster because the molasses tank, which was 90 feet across, was simply not strong enough to withstand the pressure of the 2.5 million gallons it was supposedly designed to hold. In other words, the "factor of safety" was not high enough. And furthermore, the company knew it, or should have known it. Their own watchman had drawn their attention to the straining, leaking joints in the structure. There were never any terrorists, and no bomb.

And so the plutocratic, corporate owners of the tank paid, in all, nearly $1 million in damages. Many would say they got off too lightly for their horrific and callous negligence.

A map of the affected neighborhood would have been a most helpful addition to this book. But all in all, an excellent read. ❖

Dark Tide: The Great Boston Molasses Flood of 1919 (Stephen Puleo, hardcover, 263 pages, #414, ***$23*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S.



The Kaaba in the mosque known as Masjid al Haram in Mecca, is one of the most holy places of Islam. It is a small brick building in the shape of a square and surrounded by a curtain, which is used to house a meteorite remnant. At the time of Muhammad, the Kaaba was a shrine to Arabic pagan gods. Since Mecca was in the crossroads of major international trade routes, the Kaaba and its precincts also served as a place of sanctuary for caravan pagan worship, tribal and tradesmen poetry contests, and an oracle. It is also thought that the Kaaba represented the solar system for it housed a zodiac "machine" of daily shrines that consisted of over 360 idols, each of which was probably a symbol representing various relations with the zodiac and the seasons. In Islam, the Kaaba represents the House of God. This "physical center" on the planet Earth symbolizes the center of the universe, as well as the center of life, of the Muslim community, and the center of the mind to which all things are linked and around which they revolve. It is the center of orientation which gives meaning and value to the lives and existence of all Muslims and all Muslim nations. Below, Muslim throngs surround the Kaaba.

ISLAM & JUDAISM:

Some Surprising Similarities

This writer is sure some readers will take issue with this article. It is presented in the interest of truth and understanding in a time of violent and horrible conflict on the world scene. More than a few commentators have said that "World War III" has already begun, and that the central characters are not nations, but religions and cultures. The author is quite open to honest and respectful disagreement and dialogue; hence your comments are invited.

BY HARRELL RHOME, M.DIV., PH.D., S.T.D. (CAND.)

Our state, church and media "authorities" most often tell us that Christianity, Judaism and Islam all worship the same god and thus share a connection. Indeed, they are dubbed the "three great monotheistic faiths" as if there is a true kinship or compatibility. While there are similarities and likenesses, it is the opinion of this writer that this must never be mistaken for true harmony. While many Christians seem to imagine that there is harmony, or at least the possibility thereof, this is not the case. Neither the Judaic Talmud nor the Koran allows for such a relationship. On the present-day scene with the Palestinian conflict, readers see the greatest animosity between Judaism and Islam. But, as ironic as it may sound, there are surprising likenesses between the two religions.

FROM WHOM WAS MUHAMMAD DESCENDED?

In his pre-prophet days, Muhammad was probably a "Hanif," a member of a sect claiming spiritual descent from Abraham. Moreover, several Arab tribes had adopted Judaism of some form. One (like the later Central Asian Khazars) became a Judaic kingdom for a time. The exact origin of the Jewish tribes of the Arabian Peninsula is debatable. Some say the ancient inhabitants of the Meccan district were descended from the Amalekites, Sabaens, Nabathaeans and other former Canaanite tribes peripheral to the Judeans, but who had adopted the Judaic religion. Some writers say that modern Jews, if not descended from the Turko-Mongol Khazar converts of the 8th century, are largely the scions of Judaized Canaanites and related tribes. If we accept these claims, then the Arabized "Jews" would have been just as "Jewish" as most of the ones from Palestine who were, like the Herodian Idumean kings, interbred with other Palestinian/Canaanite tribes. At all settled spots in the Hejaz (Yathrib, Taima, Khaibar, Mecca and Taif) were colonies of Arabized Jews. While they maintained some elements of the faith of old Palestine, they spoke Arabic and had adopted Arab names.

Among several scholars who addressed the matter was British Arabist D.G. Hogarth:

> In the middle of the fifth century there were enough Jews even in Yemen to impose rule on the Himyar Highlands; and thence some of those found later in Hejaz may have come back with the Arab migrants. Others hailed from the Euphratean country and had been Arabized before leaving their homes. Among these, it is worth remembering, were ancestors of the Meccan Kuraish (Muhammad's tribe) if a later Arab belief was well founded. The Caliph Ali, from whom we have it, was but a loose talker; and it is not inconsistent with the prophet's claim to be an Arab of Arabs "of the stock of Kuraish and the speech of Beni Saad," or with the general creed of Muslims ever since. But a grain of truth in it would help to explain the remarkable commercial instinct and enterprise of the Kuraish, the outstanding capacity for (business and commercial) affairs shown by some of its families . . . whose true origins had been forgotten by the prophet's time. (Hogarth, D.G., *Arabia*, Oxford: at The Clarendon Press, 1922, 6-7)

Presence of these Arabized Judaists would also account for the tradition of monotheism in an area of intense polytheism, and for its preference by Muhammad and those of the Kuraish tribe. Some say the monotheistic traditions were from Christian influences, but they are much older.

In 1878, a Turkish army major, Osman Bey, penned a book

(*Jewish World Conquest*) in which he addressed the origin of the Jewish people:

> The Jews were, at one time, an Arab tribe, living like the other Arab tribes upon plunder and the productions of their herds. The Old Testament makes no statements from which we might gather the descent of the Jews from the Arabs. Arabic tradition, however, and especially the Koran, fixes the fact that Abraham (Ibraham-Allehi-Selam), an Arab patriarch, lived with his tribe and his herds in Arabia (Hiddjaz) and laid the foundation of the holy Raaba (Kiabeh) [Kaaba], the temple in Mecca, which has, at all times, been the seat of monotheistic worship, and where, to this day, prayers are offered up to the God of Abraham, Ismael and Mohammed. We do not know the circumstances that induced Abraham to leave Arabia with his tribe but it was, doubtless, a desire to improve their condition that led the tribe to emigrate. This assumption is all the more justified, as the same desire has, at all times, impelled the nomadic populations to invade the lands adjoining the Arabian peninsula. . . . [Moreover, a similar religious heritage is clearly found] in the doctrines of the Talmud as well as the Koran—two books that are a rich mine of Semitic ideas and traditions. . . . Upon their departure from Arabia, Abraham and his people turned toward Mesopotamia. But their stay there was of short duration, the proverbial fruitfulness of the land of Canaan having attracted them. . . . After their return from Egypt [presented by Osman as a stop along the way] the Jews fell with renewed rage upon the rich lands of Canaan, where they became wealthy and powerful at the expense of the native-born inhabitants.

On the present-day scene, people see the greatest animosity between Judaism and Islam. But, as ironic as it may sound, there are surprising likenesses between the two religions.

The very latest DNA genetic studies indicate a close relationship between Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews—so close that it is quite difficult to distinguish one from the other. My unpublished paper, "Of Genes, Jews and Jumps to Judgment: Has Genetic Testing Closed the Question of Jewish Origins?" deals more extensively with the genetic testing results. See also articles posted on www.khazaria.com, which detail the very latest scientific research. While there is no room to do it justice in this essay, it is my position that the common genetic vector was interbreeding with the Turks. The Khazar converts of c. A.D. 740 were a Turkic-Mongol tribe, and the Arabs, Arabized Jews (or Judaized Arabs, whichever you prefer) and Jews of Palestine interbred with Turks during the long centuries of Ottoman rule. Hence, all of them share a genetic heritage in spite of the fact that the Ashkenazi Khazar convert Jews never set foot in Palestine until relatively modern times.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCES ON MUHAMMAD

The old Israelite traditions and the later Talmudism were not the only influence on the founder of Islam. Some writers say that Muhammad was a Christian before creating his own strange religious blend, but there is no way to conclusively determine this. There was a Christian community that existed in Yemen when it was under Abyssinian rulers in the 4th century, with the exception of intervals of Jewish predominance. A Christian bishop is said to have preached with great eloquence in Mecca, and was heard by Muhammad. Even the great pantheon of pagan gods and goddesses in the pre-Islamic Kaaba was influenced by Judaic and Christian monotheistic beliefs. Hogarth tells us: "The story that an icon of the Byzantine Virgin was associated in the Kaaba with the female idols of the Arabs, Uzza and Allat, should not be lightly dismissed; and there is some reason to suspect that Allah himself was not older at Mecca than the advent of the (Judaized) Kuraish." Once again, the commercial acumen of the tribe is important to remember. "The Meccans were in the exceptional position of being able to make more out of polytheistic paganism than any of them expected to make by monotheism." They introduced the traditions that the Zemzem Well and the Kaaba were established by Abraham, father of the Semites. "But one suspects that the well had known a goddess before it knew a god. Even in the local legend, Abraham finds an old woman in possession. If the Kuraish imported Allah, who some think was the particular god of their tribe, they may well have imported Abraham too." And this was very profitable. "The lodgment and supply of pilgrims seem to have been regulated on a fixed system; and their annual resort was an active cause of commercial and political relations with other communities." While Taif and Yathrib were rivals, they lacked the organization of Mecca. Petra was no longer a rival either as it lay well outside the peninsula or was already in decay (see Hogarth).

THE KORAN SPEAKS ON JEWS AND CHRISTIANS

As most readers are probably unfamiliar with the Koran, the following section is presented for your enlightenment. Essentially and fundamentally, the Koran allows for no other religions. Pagans are particularly despised, as the present-day animists of southern Sudan know, as well as the equally despised Christians of that sad region. The destruction of the centuries-old Buddha statues by the Afghan Taliban represents how a Muslim, strictly speaking, should handle such pre-Islamic barbarism. "The People of the Book," that is, Jews and Christians, are to be tolerated (barely)—but taxed. As are critics of any religion, I will be inevitably accused of taking all of this out of context. Yet that conclusion begs the basic question of why the verses are there in the first place. For hundreds of millions of Muslims, they are the irrevocable words of Allah, and for the Islamist extremists and jihadists, they are of crucial importance. With that said, please consider the following texts. (Suras, chapters and ayahs, verses taken from Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation on the Radio Islam website.)

2:62. Those who believe [in the Koran], and those who follow the Jewish [scriptures], and the Christians and the Sabians,

any who believe in God and the Last Day, and work righteousness, shall have their reward with their Lord; on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve.

2:113. The Jews say: "The Christians have naught [to stand] upon"; and the Christians say: "The Jews have naught [to stand] upon." Yet they [profess to] study the [same] book. Like unto their word is what those say who know not; but God will judge between them in their quarrel on the Day of Judgment.

2:120. Never will the Jews or the Christians be satisfied with thee unless thou follow their form of religion. Say: "The Guidance of God, that is the [only] Guidance." Wert thou to follow their desires after the knowledge that hath reached thee, then wouldst thou find neither Protector nor helper against God.

2:135. They say: "Become Jews or Christians if ye would be guided [to salvation]." Say thou: "Nay! [I would rather] the religion of Abraham the True, and he joined not gods with God."

2.140. Or do ye say that Abraham, Isma'il, Isaac, Jacob and the tribes were Jews or Christians? Say: Do ye know better than God? Ah! Who is more unjust than those who conceal the testimony they have from God? But God is not unmindful of what ye do!

4:46. Of the Jews there are those who displace words from their [right] places, and say: "We hear, and we disobey"; and: "Hear what is not heard"; and "Ra'ina"; with a twist of their tongues and a slander to faith. If only they had said: "We hear, and we obey"; and "Do hear"; and "Do look at us"; it would have been better for them, and more proper; but God hath cursed them for their unbelief; and but few of them will believe.

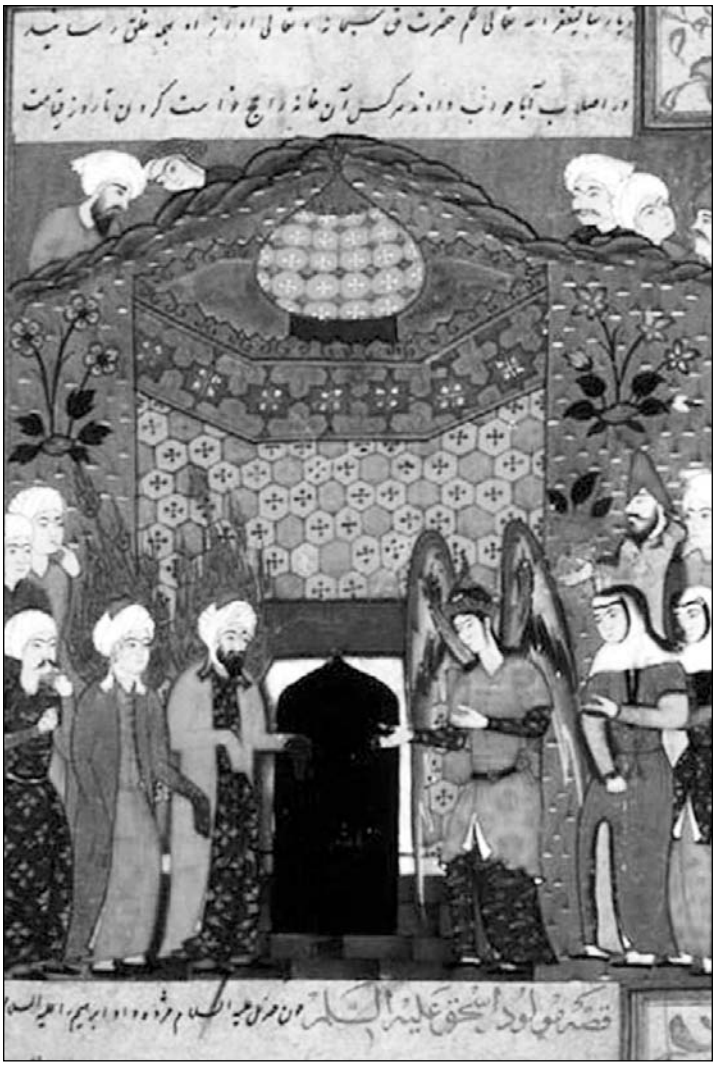
4:160. For the iniquity of the Jews, We made unlawful for them certain [foods] good and wholesome which had been lawful for them; in that they hindered many from God's Way;

5:15. From those, too, who call themselves Christians, We did take a covenant, but they forgot a good part of the message that was sent them: so we estranged them, with enmity and hatred between the one and the other, to the day of judgment. And soon will God show them what it is they have done.

5:20. [Both] the Jews and the Christians say: "We are sons of God, and his beloved." Say: "Why then doth He punish you for your sins? Nay, ye are but men, of the men he hath created: He forgiveth whom He pleaseth, and He punisheth whom He pleaseth: and to God belongeth the dominion of the heavens and the earth, and all that is between: and unto Him is the final goal [of all]"

5:44. O Apostle! Let not those grieve thee, who race each other into unbelief: [whether it be] among those who say "We believe" with their lips but whose hearts have no faith; or it be among the Jews, men who will listen to any lie, will listen even to others who have never so much as come to thee. They change the words from their [right] times and places: they say, "If ye are given this, take it, but if not, beware!" If any one's trial is intended by God, thou hast no authority in the least for him against God. For such—it is not God's will to purify their hearts. For them, there is disgrace in this world, and in the Hereafter a heavy punishment.

5:47. It was We who revealed the law [to Moses]: therein was guidance and light. By its standard have been judged the Jews, by the prophets who bowed [as in Islam] to God's will, by the rabbis and the doctors of law: for to them was entrusted the protection of God's book, and they were witnesses thereto: therefore fear not men, but fear me, and sell not my signs for a miserable price. If any do fail to judge by [the light of] what God hath revealed, they are [no better than] unbelievers.



Though Islam proscribes iconography, some non-devotional pictures are painted. This one is from an Ottoman illustrated Koran. It shows Abraham and the archangel Michael surrounded by Old Testament figures at the Kaaba, the most sacred spot in the Islamic religion. This picture is meant to convey the idea that there is an intimate connection between Mohammed and the Old Testament.

5.54. O ye who believe! Take not the Jews and the Christians for your friends and protectors: They are but friends and protectors to each other. And he amongst you that turns to them [for friendship] is of them. Verily God guideth not a people unjust.

5:72. Those who believe [in the Koran], those who follow the Jewish [scriptures], and the Sabians and the Christians, any who believe in God and the Last Day, and work righteousness, on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve.

5:85. Strongest among men in enmity to the believers wilt

thou find the Jews and Pagans; and nearest among them in love to the believers wilt thou find those who say, "We are Christians": because amongst these are men devoted to learning and men who have renounced the world, and they are not arrogant.

WHEN CONVERSION FAILS, JIHAD IS THE NEXT STEP

Because of his Christo-Gnostic-Judaic-quasi-Abrahamic influences, Muhammad naturally expected Christians and Jews, and more especially those of the Arab-Jewish tribes, to see the light and convert to his new revelation. Surely, thought Muhammad, they will follow me and recognize Allah, but of course, they did not. Then as now, Jews of any kind are most averse to conversion. When these conversion efforts miserably failed, jihad became the chosen strategy. As well as ridding the newly conquered Islamic lands of the idolater-Christians, Muhammad later annihilated the Jewish-Arab tribes of North Africa in one of the first bloody Islamic jihads. This is a characteristic of Islam. The ones in submission to Allah (Muslims) must tolerate the infidels only for so long. Infidels must be given a chance to convert, but if they refuse, then conversion by conquest through holy war (jihad) is seen as not only legitimate, but demanded by the Koran.

Even so, this should be judged in context. As exemplified amply in the Old Testament, and foreshadowing the Christian crusaders yet to come, early Islam follows an ancient tradition of holy war and murder in the name of a god. Sir Richard Burton said, "And did Moses disdain to place carnal weapons in the hands of his people? The great lawgiver of Israel sanctioned the murder in cold blood of women and child captives. Even kings were hewed in pieces before the Lord." (*The Jew, the Gypsy and el Islam*, 1898) This is a fascinating line of inquiry to follow as it leads to the conclusion that what we today know as jihad has both Mosaic and Talmudic-Jewish roots.

One of many famous stories about Muhammad concerns an attempted poisoning by a Jewess. After this, not to mention the consistently unrelenting and often bitter rejections by the Jews, he finally gave up on converting them. Muslims were now told to face Mecca for prayer, where, previously, they faced Jerusalem.

OTHER RITUAL SIMILARITIES

To some degree, both early Islam and early Christianity may be seen as efforts to reform, purify and unify Judaic and pre-Judaic Hebrew-Israelitish beliefs. But while the church gave up most Mosaic and later Talmudic/Pharisaic law codes, circumcision, ritual foods, and the like, Islam did not. As a matter of fact, Ritual food preparations are almost identical. Muslim *halal* food may be substituted when a Talmudic kosher meal is not available, and vice versa. Both the Orthodox Jew and the devoutly observant Muslim prefer the unshaved beard, though the Islamists omit the Hasidic forelocks. Most mosques, like Orthodox synagogues, separate male and female worshippers. Women are not really regarded very highly in either faith. The Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday evening. Islam has no real Sabbath, but Friday, often in the evening, became the day when a mullah or imam preaches a sermon and reads from the Koran. Islam, like Judaism, has no liturgical music or dance (except in Sufi mystical sects). A mosque (*masjid* in Arabic) and a synagogue have no statues or images. They are plain and unadorned so that worshippers are not distracted. If there is any central element other than the pulpit, it is a copy of the respective scriptures.

The scriptures of Islam and Judaism have a similar place in both religions. We have the Koran, which has ample texts refuting or abrogating ("abridging" say the Muslims) others. Since the Koranic chapters are arranged by length, there is no way to tell which text might have come first. And then we have the Hadith ("Traditions"), which function like the Talmud, as a guide or secondary scriptures, to interpret or get around, avoid and evade what is found in the primary ones. Looking at clergy of all religions, a mullah is more akin to the rabbinical model, as he is, above all, a judge, an interpreter of the *sharia* of Allah just as the rabbi interprets the Torah and Talmud. Sharia operates like rabbinical Talmudic law. One submits disputes to a court of mullahs (the word means judge) and Koranic scholars who decide the case. This is essentially the same as a Judaic *beit din* court in which rabbis and scholars determine the results. Both Judaism and Islam might be best described as legal systems rather than religions.

OTHER SIMILARITIES

In another interesting parallel, one most often changes his or her name after converting to either Islam or Orthodox Talmudism. Practically every convert to Islam changes his name, and some Jews do the same. As most readers know, immigrants to Israel have the right to adopt a Jewish name when moving there. There are other similarities as well, but lately on television, some of them are uncannily mirrored in rituals and educational practices. Koranic study, like Talmudic study, is intense. If he (like Jews, women are not encouraged to study scripture) learns to recite the Koran from memory, a Muslim then bears the honorific, Hafiz. Watch the young Islamic boys at *madrassah* schools in their skullcaps swaying back and forth reciting the Koran just as Jewish boys in yarmulkes recite the Talmud. The Jewish swaying and nodding is often seen at the "Wailing Wall" in Jerusalem. Burial practices are similar as well. The actual rites are simple—what we see on television at Muslim martyr-funerals are the public parts, heavily politicized, especially the parade with the ubiquitous martyr photo (posing for the photo is a big deal accompanied by a celebration) plastered on big posters carried by the mourning crowd, always accompanied by a cacophony of ululating Muslim women. Muslims, as do the Orthodox Talmudist Jews, inter the body very quickly after the death.[1]

Formerly, all three religions forbade usury. Western Christianity gave this up in the 1500s, and Talmudic Jews can practice all the usury they want with non-Jews, but Islamic banking still holds to the non-usurious model. Naturally, the international banking and trade cartel would like to suppress and destroy this rival system, but seem to be content with merely co-opting it. Whether interest is charged or not, every culture must have money, and money comes through the international banking cartel. Again, this is a topic worth further exploration as the Islamic

The picture at right, from an illustrated Koran, depicts the New Testament parable of the Prodigal Son. The Koran takes great liberties in borrowing the traditions of both Jewish and Christian faiths. Islam explicitly believes itself to be the fulfillment of the basis of both religions in the same sense Christianity sees itself as the fulfillment of the Jewish tradition. Left, an artist's conception of how the prophet Mohammed might have looked if he indeed existed (nothing is known about him from historical sources).

banking system could provide a useful non-usurious paradigm.

In another likeness, both Jews and Muslims are quite exclusive, essentially regarding those who do not practice their true religion as heathens at best and cattle/goyim sub-humans at worst. One who has submitted to the purity of Islam does not make friends or confidants of such types. Strongly echoing the Talmud, the Koran says**:** "O ye who believe! Take not Jews and Christians for your friends and protectors; *they are but friends and protectors to each other.* And he amongst you that turns to them is of them. Verily, Allah guideth not a people unjust." (Sura 5:51) Think of this verse, then think of all the trouble Islamic countries have with U.S. military and cultural presence in Muslim lands. No wonder Osama bin Laden and many others think that the Saudi royals apostatized and betrayed the Koran by allowing American military protectors on holy soil. And perhaps the highlighted part of the verse is not so far off base when one thinks of the "Judeo-Christian" United States and its backing of Israeli Zionist state terrorism against Palestinians.

CONCLUSION

There are other ironic and incongruous similarities between the two religions as well, but this short survey will have to suffice for now. As said in the beginning, readers should in no way mistake the likenesses for harmony and tolerance. However, we must note that before the Palestinian conflict, Muslims, Jews and Christians lived in relative peace with one another all over the Middle East, especially in Palestine and other areas of the old Ottoman empire. While they were never truly equals, there was, more or less, an atmosphere of tolerance. All of this changed radically and perhaps irrevocably with the establishment of the artificially contrived Zionist ministate mistakenly called Israel. The Neturei Karta Orthodox Jewish[2] movement proposes to seek peace by dismantling the ministate, saying it is the greatest danger to Jews all over the world. But even if this most unlikely scenario should occur, the present-day severe hatreds and animosities would, at best, take many generations to heal. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]The Jewish "religion" offers no afterlife, as Christianity and Islam do. For Jews, death is final, perhaps a reason for Jewish hyper-materialism.—Ed.

[2]For a synopsis of the beliefs of the Orthodox Jews of Neturei Karta and their condemnation of the secular state of Israel, we suggest a special report from *American Free Press* entitled *An Orthodox Rabbi Speaks Candidly on the Legitimacy of the State of Israel.* One copy is $2; 6 copies are $4 and 40 or more are just 40¢ each. Send payment to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-888-699-NEWS and charge to Visa or MasterCard.

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The New Burma:

Propaganda Versus Fact in Myanmar

It is regularly stated that the military government in Burma (also called Myanmar) is one of the most repressive in the world. Accusations fly about the "economic stagnation" of the country, its falsely purported involvement in the heroin trade, and its endless civil wars between ethnic separatists and the junta. However, this article will show that all of this is largely an orchestrated hate campaign being run by the U.S. Department of State, the CIA, Israel and George Soros for the benefit of the global elite.

BY DR. M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

Burma is one of the most powerful military forces in Asia. It is also a country rich in natural resources. Its main problem though is that the country is a relic of both Japanese and British imperialism, leaving the present military government to fight wars of secession that have drained her resources.

Primarily, Burma is "known" for her "human rights" violations and economic decay under the national socialist ruling military government, formerly known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC).

Quite apart from the powerful globalist actors who have targeted this government for extinction, the reality is that Burma does not have a repressive government, and respects human rights to the same extent any country would in her circumstances. Further, her economy is growing, and her people enjoy increasing prosperity. Burma has joined efforts internationally to fight the international drug trade, in spite of the laughably hypocritical U.S. denunciations of Burma's actions in this regard.

Her political history is rather typical of an exploited third world country. In 1937, after decades of British rule, Burma received a measure of self-government under the British empire. As World War II heated up, Burma was occupied by the Japanese imperial armed forces, and Burma became a theater in itself for British troops fighting in Asia. After the war, General Aung San took control of the chaotic situation in war-torn Burma, but was assassinated in 1947. The UN took over the country in the ensuing chaos, and the newly created state of Israel began to take a great interest in the country, establishing "intimate" ties with the new government. (cf. *The Spotlight*, Sept. 15, 1997, 3) Anti-colonial Burmese nationalism then took over the system in the early 1960s, rejecting Jewish influence over the country. It is here where the globalist war against the country begins. In 1988, a fully nationalist government under military auspices took power and instituted many populist reforms. A new offensive was then launched against the government that continues until today.

The assault against Burma is so intense and takes such a broad swath of the establishment media that the pop group U2 released a song about the "democracy" movement there, and the television series "Gilmore Girls" recently featured an episode where some of the girls are protesting Burma's brutality in front of Yale University. The regime has not missed a trick.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY

The establishment assault on Burma is rather well known in the West. It is rarely challenged, but it is a staple in colleges across America to refer to Burma as a "backward" state in need of American-style government and economy, or "democracy." George Soros is likely the largest single financier of the attacks on the nationalist and populist government in that unfortunate land. His Open Society Institute says this about the country:

> Since an army coup overthrew Burma's last democratically elected government in 1962, regimes run or dominated by the military in Burma have been among the world's worst violators of

This scene depicts the Kathina Full Moon festival offerings procession, a native cultural phenomenon, in Rangoon. Scenes such as this one debunk notions that the military government of Burma, a self-described national socialist state, forbids freedom of expression. Here, what can only be called a mass rally is permitted and even encouraged without the slightest repression. Festivals and processions such as this one are common among all Burma's religious groups. There is very little that is factual about Burma that is reported in the openly hostile western press. Burma is a land of many peoples, and each people is given the freedom to develop as their inner lights so direct. Of course, as with any country, the Burmese military government has not permitted secessionist movements to grow and fester on Burmese soil. Furthermore, so-called "secessionist" groups are little more than covers for heroin smuggling rings in the first place.

human rights. An already serious level of abuses worsened under the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC, renamed the State Peace and Development Council in November 1997) that seized power in September 1988. The junta removed all pretense of civilian administration and marked its arrival by massacring thousands of unarmed pro-democracy demonstrators in Rangoon and other Burmese cities and towns.

And again:

> Gross violations are part of a broader ongoing suppression of other fundamental freedoms. Today, the most basic of globally recognized civil and political rights are not respected by Burma's generals, despite the fact that Burma is signatory to several of the most important international human rights treaties. There is no freedom of expression. Even art exhibitions must be approved by military authorities. Beyond sports and romance magazines, the few independent publications that survive are subject to severe censorship. The regime's Press Scrutiny Board orders articles even obliquely critical of official actions inked over or torn from offending issues, while state newspapers are filled with crudely virulent attacks on democratic forces (*Burma: Country in Crisis.* A publication of the Open Society Institute founded by George Soros).

The U.S. State Department has this to say in its "human rights" report on Burma in January of 1998:

> The government's longstanding severe repression of human rights continued during the year. Citizens continued to live subject at any time and without appeal to the arbitrary and sometimes brutal dictates of the military dictatorship. Citizens do not have the right to change their government. The SLORC has given no sign of a willingness to cede its hold on absolute power.

> There continue to be credible reports, particularly in ethnic minority-dominated areas, that soldiers committed serious human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings and rape. Disappearances continued, and members of the security forces beat and otherwise abused detainees. Prison conditions remained harsh. Arbitrary arrests and detentions continued for expression of dissenting political views. Many hundreds—if not more—political prisoners remained in prison, including approximately 31 parliamentarians elected in 1990. Since May 1996, at least 340 persons have been arrested and imprisoned for political reasons, and may remain in prison at year's end. The judiciary is subject to executive influence, and the government infringes on citizens' rights to privacy.

Human Rights Watch made a statement on August 20, 2004, to the Development Committee of the European Union that included this opening paragraph:

> The human rights situation in Burma remains appalling. Burma is the textbook example of a police state. Government informants and spies are omnipresent. Average Burmese people are afraid to speak to foreigners except in the most superficial of manners for fear of being hauled in later for questioning or worse. There is no freedom of speech, assembly or association. State TV and radio are merely a crude propaganda tool of the regime, merely recounting what the top generals did on any given day. To read the English language *New Light of Myanmar* is to understand what George Orwell feared when he wrote *1984*.

Quite apart from the powerful globalist actors who have targeted Burma for extinction, the reality is that Burma is not a repressive government, and respects human rights. . . .

Amnesty International, in its 1999 country report for Burma, had this to say about its human rights situation:

> More than 1,200 political prisoners arrested in previous years, including 89 prisoners of conscience and hundreds of possible prisoners of conscience, remained in prison throughout the year. Hundreds of people were arrested for political reasons. Political prisoners were tortured and ill-treated, and held in conditions that amounted to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Members of ethnic minorities continued to suffer human rights violations, including extrajudicial executions, torture, ill treatment during forced portering and other forms of forced labor and forcible relocations. Six political prisoners were sentenced to death. No executions were known to have taken place.

There are literally hundreds of organizations dedicated to spreading such propaganda about Burma. However, the Burmese government and scholars sympathetic to the military government have not been silent. Though it received no attention in the media, a major academic conference was called in Rangoon, the capital of Burma, under the auspices of the Burmese Foreign Service. It was entitled "Seminar on the Understanding of Myanmar," and it dealt specifically with the economic situation as well as the human rights record of the military government. The seminar was called precisely to debunk many of the myths the western press and academic establishment had been parroting for years.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

Burma is primarily an agricultural economy. Roughly 75 percent of the population of 45 million is engaged in agricultural pursuits of farming, livestock breeding and fishing. For irrigation purposes, the Burmese government has constructed over 100 dams since 1991, with several dozen more on the way.

As the civil wars on Burma's soil began to peter out as the 1990s wore on, agriculture rapidly increased. With this, the military government has substantially liberalized trade and introduced market reforms within the country. From 1988 to 1992, the number of acres tilled went from 20 million to 28 million. Even more striking, unlike the West, where farming is dominated by the state and huge farm conglomerates, Burma has maintained, as a matter of policy, the predominance of the family farm. Roughly each farming family cultivates something under 10 acres. Landlordism is largely unknown. Today, Burma is largely self-sufficient in food and her economic policy should be more closely followed by the U.S. agricultural policy makers, dominated by major firms such as Archer-Daniels-Midland and ConAgra.

In terms of industry, the government of Burma has decided that the best policy is to maintain local control over industrial inputs. Therefore, the government, instead of relying heavily on foreign loans, has itself seeded the industrial ground by setting up 18 industrial regions where both the state and local industrialists have been able to work together to build a modern infrastructure. The increases in agricultural production have helped very much in bringing this sort of autarky about. George Soros began his anti-government agitation in response to the nationalist government's decisions in this regard. The policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have been flouted by the government of Myanmar, and, as in the cases of Belarus and Malaysia, economic growth has been increasing steadily. As of 2000, GDP growth has been roughly 5 percent yearly, which is certainly respectable, but is likely understated due to much unofficial trade and investment common within the Third World. Therefore, a solid guess might be more along the lines of 8 percent GDP growth yearly. The unemployment rate is a respectable 5 percent. Unfortunately, the Burmese government is struggling with inflation, currently running at about 20 percent yearly.

Burma is one of the few states that has accepted the "import substitution" model of development. International capitalism fought the existence of import substitution due to the fact that it removed substantial markets. The development of local industry is subsidized by the state so as to minimize dependence upon foreign sources of production and importantly, capitalization. Popular in Latin America in the 1960s and 1970s, international financial institutions did their best to force these countries open

rather than see market share go to local (and smaller) units of production. Roughly 70 percent of Burmese industry is controlled by local and small firms. This fact is another reason why the "international community" has come down so hard on Burma in particular. Today, only a handful of the world's Third World populations practice import substitution. The rejection of this method of capitalization is required by the IMF as a condition for receiving loans and other forms of assistance.

The vision behind import substitution and the state's financing of infrastructure and capitalization is to prevent the country from being a colony of China, Japan or South Korea, never mind the predatory policies of American and British capitalists. For the military government, it is clear, sovereignty means what it says. A formal political independence means nothing if your nation is little more than a place where the more advanced economies come for their raw materials. The point of maintaining a state directed economy is to maintain sovereignty. Japan, Taiwan and South Korea developed very similar models in their rise to First World status; there is no difficulty in Burma doing the very same thing. Many reading this might object to the massive role of state institutions in the development of the economy. However, it should be noted that Burma is a country surrounded by economically powerful neighbors such as China, Malaysia, India, Korea and Taiwan. All of these countries either border Burma or are only a short distance away. Burma is clearly an attractive country for the extraction of raw materials, which is a surefire method for the development of dependency. The leading role of the state, specifically in this regard (mirroring the immensely successful statist economies in Korea or Taiwan), exists as a matter of economic security. Domestically, however, the government in Rangoon has made it a point to encourage small, private industry and, as already mentioned, the maintenance of local farm ownership.

It bears noticing that the question of dependency is a major one among members of the junta. If Burma was to open its markets to foreign capital to any great extent, not only would the economy quickly become the domain of foreign powers, but also domestically, the development of large, concentrated forms of capital would be encouraged. Therefore, the stress on local control of business and small family farms necessitates a policy of keeping the predatory global capitalist powers at bay. The connection between foreign capital penetration and the destruction of smaller and more local forms of production has been demonstrated in the Latin American case in the 1980s when import substitution was abandoned. Today, much of Latin America is drowning in debt and sinking even further into Third World status.

Another major area of development the Burmese government has engaged in is local infrastructure. Here again, the state has taken a major role in its development. A modern economy cannot function outside of basic infrastructural mechanisms like railroads, bridges and highways. However, the public construction of houses and hospitals is also proceeding apace. Unfortunately, decades of war with local tribesmen have retarded development in many out-of-the-way rural districts. Since those wars were won by the Burmese military (making it, by the way, one of the most battle hardened and experienced in the world), the economy has been increasingly opened since 1990. Part of this restructuring has been the development of infrastructure.

Because of this strong interest in the Burmese government in development, the literacy rate rose to 91 percent in 2003, up from roughly 70 percent a decade before. The number of universities has risen from 32 to 150 since 1988. Ironically, it is within the university sector where the bulk of the opposition to the military government originates. The percentage of children in elementary education is about 93 percent as of last year, with a retention rate of about 60 percent, which is a first class figure for a struggling Third World nation.

Part of the reason for the obsession with territorial integrity is that Burma is a country of 14 states, each state following ethnic lines. They are understandably concerned about secession.

Part of the reason for the Burmese obsession with territorial integrity is that Burma is a country divided into 14 states, each state following roughly ethnic lines. Therefore, the system in Rangoon is understandably concerned about secessionist tendencies. Thus, the state has curtailed the sort of political protests that might lead to secession and has accused the American CIA of fomenting political unrest in Myanmar's ethnic territories. Again, Burma was the creation of British imperialism; the current government merely inherited it. The government's position on these matters is nicely summarized by Dr. Kan Zaw, a supporter of the military system. He will be quoted at length, from a paper he presented at the seminar cited above:

> (1) National Unity: In a country with such ethnic diversity as Myanmar, regional development in the sense is required to narrow down interregional and intra-regional disparities so as to assuage any feelings of discrimination and thereby to strengthen national unity. In so far as there is a trade-off between growth and equity, some growth may even have to be sacrificed for the sake of strengthening national unity.
>
> (2) Territorial integrity: Geo-economic and geo-political aspects of Myanmar demand that special attention be given to the development of border areas. To the extent that a country is fairly well integrated, it is true that resources should be invested where they are likely to prove most productive and that people should move to such places where there are jobs. But in the case of Myanmar, territorial integrity demands that a certain amount of jobs should move to specified places (border areas), which are thinly populated by people who are in need of a decent livelihood.
>
> (3) Special needs: Ethnic diversity and regional variations in terms of natural resources, culture and language mean that the wants and desires of the people in different regions could also be different. Insofar as the special needs of the people in different regions are important, regional development should meet some of these needs.
>
> (4) Special potentials: The fact that there are variations in

resource endowment or certain natural factors as between different regions means that potentials for development in different regions could also be different. Unless provided with special incentives, market forces will not automatically tap or bring forth these potentials. Hence, it is in the general interest to provide special incentives to develop these differing potentials through regional development.

(5) Environment rehabilitation: Although the states and the border areas are relatively thinly populated, the pressure of increasing population on the land has already begun to have adverse effect on the environment. It is well known that environmental/ecological balance of certain areas in many developing countries has been seriously disturbed by uncontrolled extraction of fuel wood, construction materials, over grazing and unsuitable land-use practices. A report by the UN System Agencies in Myanmar has highlighted widespread poverty, illiteracy, poor health and rampant degradation of the environment in the border areas of the Eastern Shan state. Hence, regional development with a special emphasis on environmental rehabilitation and alleviation of poverty is needed in certain regions such as the border areas or the watershed areas. With regard to the latter, emphasis on environmental rehabilitation is needed not only for the sustained use of forest, soil and water resources in the said areas, but also to prevent excessive silting of lakes and reservoirs downstream.

(6) Efficiency considerations: A development program or a development plan for each region is required so as to avoid inefficient parceling out of projects. Economy of scale is considered an efficient tool and it also requires a plan of action for regional development to be properly dovetailed into a national plan.

Concerning the human rights situation in Burma, several specific charges come to the fore. The first is the use of child soldiers. This has been quiet as of late, when it was learned by groups such as Amnesty International that Burma does not even have a draft, such as Israel or Russia do. The minimum age to enlist in the Burmese armed forces, like the rest of the world, is 18. There was little the "human rights" groups could do about this, and the issue was quietly dropped. However, it should be noted that many of the narco-terrorist operations within Burma's borders, as well as the ethnic insurgencies (often financed by outside powers) only recently quieted down, do in fact use child soldiers. Many of the original accusations of the use of children in wartime derived from army deserters in Thailand. When a narco-terror squad took an entire hospital hostage, its leaders were two 10-year-old twins, Johnny and Luther Htoo. (cf. *Human Rights in Myanmar* by Professor Kyaw Win) However, some of the Burmese military's responses to many terror assaults against the country were not received at Western capitals in the same manner that George W. Bush's responses were received in the United States, for example. Burma, in spite of her three-decade war on narco-terror, is still not given even the slightest credit for being a partner in this worthy endeavor.

The British profited from poppy cultivation and deliberately set up opium dens in the major cities at a huge profit to themselves. Burma had to deal with this inherited, entrenched drug culture.

Another major and slanderous accusation hurled against Burma is that it sanctions and encourages forced labor. What the Soros-funded non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the college-girl airheads do not realize is that in 2001-2002, the government in Rangoon invited a high-level delegation of the ILO (the UN convention against forced labor) to Burma to conduct investigations concerning this practice. The group was called a Technical Cooperation Mission and was led by Ninian Stephen, the former governor general of Australia. The mission found no evidence of forced labor.

The question of drug trafficking is another matter of grave interest. It is stated regularly that Burma engages in this practice, or at least that specific military personnel do. It is common

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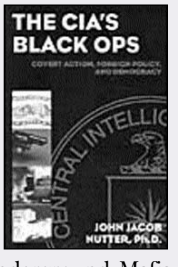

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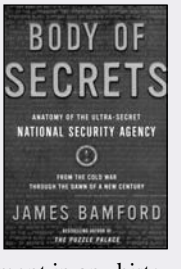

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enough among the anti-Burma crowd, but the charges are deliberately vague. Again, many pertinent details are left out. To begin, British colonial rule tolerated and profited from poppy cultivation and deliberately set up opium dens in the major cities at a huge profit to themselves. Therefore, when Burma achieved independence in 1948, there was already an entrenched drug culture in the country. Making matters worse, the anti-communist Chinese forces, driven out by Mao the same year, placed themselves in the northern mountains, also giving themselves over to drug dealing to support their efforts. Furthermore, many of the ethnic insurgencies were not ethnic at all, but ethnicity was used as a cover for the true interest of the war, namely the existence of narco-terror squads who became fabulously wealthy. Some of these still exist today, and some of them are actually the source of the "human rights abuse" stories the Western press accepts without a scintilla of criticism. As if this was not enough, the Chinese-supported Burmese Communist Party has funded its own insurgency with opium and heroin money. Clearly, the government had its hands full with the drug problem, and, indeed, this major issue hampered the development of certain rights for many in the population, specifically ethnic minorities. The Burmese military had this to say about the drug trade just last year:

Many of the ethnic insurgencies were not ethnic at all, but ethnicity was used as a cover for the true interest of the war, namely the existence of narco-terror squads which became fabulously wealthy.

> The Kokang and Wa regions, the main poppy cultivation and production areas, were under the domination of the Burma Communist Party (BCP) from the late 1960s until 1989. It was only in March and April 1989 that Kokang and Wa national groups split with the BCP and revolted against them. Joining hands with the government, they eventually succeeded in liberating these areas from the stranglehold of the BCP.
>
> The most significant events and milestones in the history of drugs are the peace agreements reached between the government and the major insurgent groups in early 1990s and the unconditional surrender of Khun Sa and his Mong Tai Army in January 1996. Up to the present, altogether 27 armed groups have made peace and are working their differences out under government sponsorship in all-round regional development projects on an unprecedented scale. They chose to abandon armed struggle and joined hands with the government in launching development programs in these far-flung areas to catch up with the mainstream of the country.

So far, this statement has not been contradicted by any major Western writer since it was released. Unfortunately, Burma is in a relatively similar situation to Colombia or Peru in this respect, except for the fact that the Burmese army is more disciplined than those in Latin America. Michael Collins Piper had this to say about Burma in his 1997 article in *The Spotlight*:

> Myanmar's real war on drugs, not alleged human rights violations, has made it a target of the globalists. The Asian nation's assertion of its sovereignty is threatening the multi-billion drug trade run by its former colonial master. It is no coincidence that none other than George Soros should lead the assault against Myanmar. Apart from being the master destabilizer of currencies, Soros also leads the assault in the United States and elsewhere to legalize drugs. (September 15, 1997, 3)

In fact, in a recent speech before a major conference on Burma in the U.S., Burmese Ambassador U Linn Myiang claimed that the government had reduced the production of opium to nearly a quarter of what it was six years ago. This was brought about through both positive and negative sanctions. In addition, these figures have been officially accepted by both the United States and the United Nations, according to the ambassador.

WHO IS SCHEMING AGAINST BURMA?

If Burma were any other Third World country, the college-girl airheads with their protest signs would be looking for another target. For anyone to truly know the Burmese situation concerning drug terror, regional violence, ethnic succession and the legacy of colonial exploitation, it would seem that the leftist protesters would be demonstrating in favor of the government, especially if it resided in Africa. What is special about Burma?

To begin to answer this question, one needs to look to the perennial player in the global intelligence scene, the Israeli Mossad and the politics of an operative named Andrew Evered Allen of San Francisco and Marin County, California. Allen is significant because he is a board member, as well as the founder, of an organization called the Burma Foundation. It also happens that Allen has long-standing involvement in CIA intrigues.

Also within this cast of characters is the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), which is a federal organization designed to subvert any government which Soros and his likes do not approve. The NED is closely related to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, as the NED's founder, Carl Gershman, was on the board of the ADL. Therefore, there is an immediate connection between Andrew Allen, George Soros, the ADL and the federal government of the United States under the auspices of the NED, which has, in Michael Collins Piper's words, a "multi-layered" global presence. Allen's CIA connection came out in various depositions in a civil court case that took place in the early 1990s against Liberty Lobby, a populist publishing institution in Washington, D.C. In Allen's case, he bragged in recorded court depositions about his role in Burma as well as in Afghanistan where he ran supplies to the CIA-funded, anti-Soviet guerrillas who were being directed in the field by Israel's Mossad. Therefore, the Burma Foundation as well as the NED has a CIA connection of indisputable repute.

For the record, Allen was also the key operative in the destruction of the Institute for Historical Review, an organization that was the world leader in the investigation and publishing of Revisionist (authentic) history until its violent end in 1993.

The CIA, in its authoritative fact book for 1994, made the claim that Burma, at that time, was the world's most prolific promoter of the heroin and opium trades. In Burma, that was controlled by the Shan United Army, the major beneficiary for Burmese heroin. The commander was the infamous Khun Sa, who fought a bitter civil war with the Burmese government, and specifically, the anti-drug, nationalist government that took power in 1988. It should be noted that it was this United Army that used its far-flung drug connections to make the allegations about "human rights" abuses of the Burmese government. Michael Collins Piper writes further about the odd intrigues of CIA agent Allen:

> In fact, Allen revealed that his ties to the so-called "Free Burma" movement go the whole way to the top. Allen admitted that when the Burmese rebel opposition leader (whom Allen described as the "democratically elected" prime minister) came to the United States, "he stayed with me." According to Allen, "He was visiting the United States to go and speak at the UN and on his way there he had stopped in the bay area."
>
> When asked how the Burmese radical leader just happened to stop off at Allen's house, of all the locations in the hotel-rich tourist town of San Francisco, Allen said, "Somebody called me and said 'Could he stay with you along with the finance minister?' so they did."
>
> Who was it that called Allen and arranged for the foreign dignitaries to stay at the Allen home? Allen chirped, "I can't remember." When asked why the supposedly forgotten individual or agency called on Allen for his services, the covert operative responded sarcastically, "They knew I had a house with an extra room or two."
>
> When asked if he was surprised that he had such high-level international dignitaries staying at his home, Allen commented, "No, I was honored," and then added that the Burmese finance minister "was later killed."

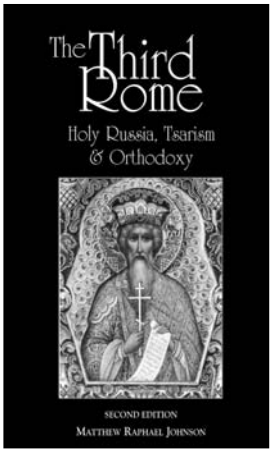
Therefore, it is undeniable that the Burmese domestic opposition is a creature of the CIA. They would have no contact with or knowledge of Andrew Allen if it were any other way. Therefore, the darling of the jet set the world over, "democracy activist" Aung San Suu Kyi, is in prison not because she "threatens" the military establishment with her "democratic" rhetoric, but because she is part of a CIA-Mossad cabal to destabilize the Burmese government for the sake of the drug trade. It should be repeated that Soros is a leading advocate for the legalization of heroin in America, meaning that if the military regime in Burma were to collapse, the opium and heroin trade would continue apace, with massive profits accruing to whoever controlled this "opposition," which in this case is the CIA and Soros.

The story is that of a drug-soaked, exploited colony of the drug-dealing British empire rising up after WWII to independence, only to find itself loaded with ethnic strife, drug terror and an impoverished rural population.

CONCLUSION

In politics, nothing is ever what it seems. The uninformed are engaging in a bit of sacrifice-less moral back patting, but the facts of the case tell a different story. The story is that of a drug-soaked, exploited colony of the Masonic and drug-dealing British empire rising up after World War II to independence, only to find itself loaded with ethnic strife, drug terror and an impoverished rural population. Therefore, the government's position, at least since 1988, has been to nurture the domestic economy through local channels to serve local needs, that is, to keep the country from being a colony of the dynamic powerhouse of China or of Japan. The success of the Burmese nationalist regime is the reason why the international orchestra of deceit, drugs and death screeches for its destruction. ❖

M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON is a scholar of political theory and comparative politics. His specific areas of interest are ethnic nationalism, Russian history and Slavic nationalism. He is the author of *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy*, available from TBR BOOK CLUB. See an ad for *The Third Rome* below.



The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

By TBR's Own Dr. M. Raphael Johnson

Why did the Tsars insist on maintaining their own currency and not hand it over to the bankers? How did the bankers react to this? The nature of autocracy is inimical to the great oligarchic interests for it controls their reach to the levers of power. In Russia, that meant real property ownership for the peasants and a system of social insurance and labor legislation second to none in the world. All of this under a absolutist system while the sweatshops dominated republican America. Why? M. Raphael Johnson's *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy* establishes the reasons why, and, in so doing, shows the true historical roots of modern Russian resistance (under Vladimir Putin) to the Zionist cabal of the New World Order. To order your copy of *The Third Rome*—or ones for friends and family (#368, quality softcover, 246 pages, $24.95 minus 10% for BARNES REVIEW subscribers plus $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book S&H outside the U.S.)—send payment to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon found on page 80 of this issue. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge your copies to Visa or MasterCard. (**Bulk Discount:** Five or more copies are just $19.95 each plus S&H.)

After Germany Surrendered

The True Story of WWII's Authentic Holocaust

BY ROBERT LOGAN

This paper revisits a brief, but ugly, period in German history—the interval 1945-1949, which began with Germany being treated as a defeated criminal state and ended with it being courted by the occupying Western powers to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in common defense against the Soviet Union. Much of this report is based on the pioneer research of Alfred-Maurice de Zayas, a respected Harvard Law School graduate with a doctorate in history from the University of Goettingen and James Bacque, a Canadian publicist who has uncovered previously unreported occupation crimes in the West. Evidence is presented here to show that more Germans were killed by various means after Germany surrendered than were killed during the war itself.

For many reasons, it is extremely difficult to obtain reliable and accurate data on the number of wartime noncombatant (civilian and POW) deaths. Undoubtedly in World War II, Russian and German civilians suffered the worst losses. Russian total (civilian and military) losses in the war are estimated at about 25 million, but because of the general acceptance of partisan warfare by the Allies it is almost impossible to separate civilian from military losses. In the case of Germany, firmer figures have now become available that indicate that more German civilians and POWs were killed after the surrender than had been killed during the war.

World War II on the Eastern Front was fought with a ferocity and ruthlessness that had not been seen since the time of the Mongol invasions of Europe. It was an ideological war to determine which political philosophy, national socialism or communism, would govern Europe.

Never a member of the Geneva Convention and not obligated to observe traditional Western bourgeois laws, customs, and conventions (in fact it was dedicated to eradicating and replacing them with the Soviet ethic), the Red Army followed its criminal orders with absolute moral certainty. The license to murder and mutilate German prisoners and wounded was in effect from the first day of the war. Rape, murder, plunder, arson and bestiality were then directed against the German populace as a whole, with the same moral certainty, when the Soviets entered Germany.[1]

Commenting on the actions of the Soviet army in his *Memoirs*, British Field Marshal Montgomery described Red Army men as follows: "From their behavior it soon became clear that the Russians were in fact barbarous Asiatics. . . . [T]heir treatment of women was abhorrent to us. . . . Out of the impact of the Asiatics on the European culture, a new Europe was born. In some areas in the Russian sector hardly any Germans remain." U.S. Gen. Keating compared the action of the Red Army in the Battle of Berlin to the barbaric hordes of Ghengis Khan. And Ambassador George F. Kennan summarized the horrors in the same vein:

> The disaster that befell this area with the entry of the Soviet forces has no parallel in modern European experience. There were considerable sections of it where scarcely a man, woman or child of the indigenous population was left alive after the initial passage of Soviet forces; and one cannot believe that they all succeeded in fleeing to the West. The Russians swept the native population clean in a manner that had no parallel since the days of the Asiatic hordes.

Since neither Stalin nor most of his closest political associates, commissars and enforcers of State policy were in fact of Russian origin, the characterization of the conduct of the war by Soviet forces as Asiatic is quite valid. The Bolshevik Revolution had—to a great extent—been a revolution of the Russian empire's minority peoples against its ruling Russian class.

Soviet propaganda against Germany was as bitterly racist as it was

Marxist—perhaps even more so. Ilya Ehrenberg, especially, in his war propaganda urged the Red Army to destroy German racial pride by killing the men and raping the women. Actually, the Soviet program of killing off the men and raping the women, as one Russian general admitted, was aimed as much at racial bastardization as merely destroying German racial pride. On the American side, the Kaufman Plan (Theodore N. Kaufman, *Germany Must Perish*, 1941), which mercifully was not implemented, also sought genocide of the German people by sterilizing all German men.

Marshal Zhukov's Order of the Day at the start of the January 1945 offensive set the stage for the rape and murder program:

> Comrades in Battle! The great hour has tolled. The time has come to deal the enemy a last and decisive blow, and to thus fulfill the historical task set before us by Comrade Stalin to finish off the fascist animal in his own lair and raise the banner of victory over Berlin! The time has come to reckon with the German fascist scoundrels. Great and burning is our hatred. We shall exact a brutal revenge for everything. Woe to the land of the murderers. The fascist bandits shall pay for the death and blood in our Soviet nation with every last drop of their own black and lowly blood. Comrades! This time we will destroy the German brood once and for all. . . .

"The time has come to reckon with the German fascist scoundrels. Great and burning is our hatred. We shall exact a brutal revenge for everything. Woe to the land of the murderers."

Stalin's favorite propagandist, Ehrenberg, was the most inspired hate monger and racist. One typical example:

> The Germans are not human beings. From now on the word "German" is for us the worse imaginable curse. . . .We shall kill. If you have not killed at least one German a day, you have wasted that day. . . . If you cannot kill your German with a bullet, kill him with your bayonet. . . . If there is calm on your part of the front, kill a German in the meantime. . . . If you kill one German, kill another—for us there is nothing more joyful than a heap of German corpses. Our historical mission is a simple and honorable one: to reduce the German population. We shall make an end of Germany. It is not enough to conquer Germany; the country must be eradicated.

When Germany surrendered on May 9, 1945, the last Wehrmacht report read:

> From the Headquarters of Grand Admiral [Doenitz], the High Command of the Wehrmacht reports that:
>
> The weapons have now been silent on all fronts since midnight. On the order of Grand Admiral Doenitz, the Wehrmacht has now stopped fighting a battle that had become hopeless. And so, a struggle that has been fought heroically for six years has now come to an end. It has brought us great victories, but heavy losses as well. In the end the Wehrmacht has had to surrender honorably to overwhelming enemy forces.
>
> True to his oath, the German soldier has done his utmost for his nation. The home front has supported our forces to the end with all possible effort and at great sacrifice. This unique display of loyalty on the part of both soldiers and the home front will at some later day receive its just recognition in the annals of history.
>
> The achievements and sacrifices of German forces on land, in the air, and at sea will not have escaped the notice of our enemies. Every soldier can therefore proudly lay down his weapon and bravely and resolutely undertake in these most difficult days in our history the work required so that our nation can survive. At this hour, the Wehrmacht remembers the many comrades who have fallen before the enemy. The dead demand from us the living unconditional devotion, discipline and order in stanching the countless wounds in our bleeding Fatherland.

In this spirit the German armed forces laid down their arms, went into captivity and put themselves at the mercy of the victors. However, the vanquished found no mercy. Although the war had ended, murders, rapes, enslavement and looting were to continue for many more months. Posses were sent out to round up "war criminals" so that they might be tried before they were lynched. The victors' justice was staged in Nuremberg. The trial consisted of one part American political kangaroo court, one part communist show trial, one part English theater, and all served up with hypocritical moralizing. The proceedings were followed by the hangings.

To the injustices of the Nuremberg Tribunal the victors would add new ones: a starvation policy for all Germans; prolonged captivity and abuse of German POWs; the deportation of German men and women for slave labor in the Soviet Union; the confiscation of German property; the looting of German industrial, cultural, and private holdings; etc. In the final months of the war the Germans

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The mass expulsions from one part of Germany to another, approved at the Allied victory conference in Potsdam in July and August, 1945, were enforced "with the very maximum of brutality," wrote British writer and philanthropist Victor Gollancz in his book Our Threatened Values (1946). Canadian writer and TV producer Robert Allen, in an article titled "Letter from Berlin," in Reading magazine (February, 1946), described the scene in a Berlin railway station as the refugees arrived in late 1945: "They were all exhausted and starved and miserable . . . A child only half alive . . . A woman in the most terrible picture of despair I've seen. . . . Even when you see it, it's impossible to believe . . . God it was terrible." Pictured left: Expellees from the East transport an elderly, sickly looking German in a four-wheeled garden cart. As many as 16 million Germans were driven from their homes in history's most encompassing, brutal "ethnic cleansing."

had called up the *Volkssturm* (young boys and old men) as their last reserves. The Soviets declared *Volkssturm* members to be bandits and shot them at will when captured. The Allies, on the other hand, glorified the partisans, which functioned as guerrilla bushwhackers.

In August 1941, before America entered the war and long before the outcome was certain, Roosevelt and Churchill had formulated the noble goals of the Atlantic Charter, which were subsequently agreed to by the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The most important points of the charter were: 1.) The Anglo-American Alliance seeks no aggrandizement, territorial or other; 2.) The alliance desires to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; 3.) The alliance respects every nation's right to self-determination; 4.) The alliance will endeavor to further the enjoyment by all states, great and small, victor and vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world, which are needed for their economic prosperity.

In 1943, when the outcome of the war shifted in favor of the Allies, unconditional surrender was called for at Casablanca, and in 1944-45, when the outcome was certain, the Teheran Conference discarded all previous altruistic mouthings regarding the subsequent treatment of Germany. The Atlantic Charter was forgotten. Stalin, Roosevelt, and Roosevelt Jr. (Elliot, had been made a general by his father) toasted the prospect of shooting 50,000 or more German officers after the war. Gen. Eisenhower, who often openly expressed his hatred of Germans, proposed that the entire German General Staff (3,500 officers) should be "exterminated." The ultimate punitive demands of the Allies, which now exceeded even those of Versailles, were spelt out at Potsdam and Yalta. Germany's bitter postwar fate was thus sealed.

In September 1944, after the successful D-Day landings, the Quebec Conference was convened at which the Morgenthau Plan to reduce Germany to a bucolic pasture was initialed by Roosevelt and Churchill. During the war President Roosevelt usually ignored the good advice of his secretaries of State and War, Cordell Hull and Henry Stimson, and even former President Herbert Hoover, preferring to follow Henry Morgenthau's directions. On April 12, 1945, the day before he died, the president assured his secretary of the Treasury: "Henry, I am with you 100 percent." Eleanor Roosevelt used to boast that Morgenthau was "Franklin's conscience."

Although the terms of the Yalta Conference were for many years never fully revealed, French diplomat and historian Arthur Conte has provided one of the best accounts, describing the personalities participating, their general attitudes and concerns their hour-by-hour discussions, and the agreements at which they arrived.[2] Never, according to Conte, has the fate of so many millions of people been decided by so few disparate creatures. Aside from President Roosevelt and his closest adviser Harry Hopkins (a Soviet agent who actually lived in the White House with Franklin until Eleanor threw him out), the United States delegation consisted of Alger Hiss (another Soviet agent), Averell Harriman, Edward Stettinius, Chip Bohlen and representatives of the military.

Roosevelt, who thought no one could resist his charm, once confided his opinion of Stalin to Frances Perkins, his secretary of Labor: "I like him and I think he likes me." In discussing the Soviet

Union, Roosevelt invariably referred to the communist regime affectionately as "our noble Soviet ally." President Roosevelt even tried to ingratiate himself with Stalin by taking a strong stand against colonialism and imperialism, including the British variety. At one point, Roosevelt told Churchill: "I know you won't take it ill of me when I say that I personally get along better with Stalin than I can with your Foreign Office."

The Western Allies had assumed that their shared mission with the Soviet Union was to defeat Germany and to ensure that it never again would achieve great power status. However, they were apparently totally oblivious to the ultimate Soviet goal, namely, the communization of all of Europe under the hegemony of Moscow.

Churchill recognized that the Americans were so obsessed with the defeat of Germany that they really had no other postwar political considerations in mind. He therefore jotted his proposal on a piece of paper giving the Soviet Union about 95 percent control over all of East Europe, with the Western powers getting about 50 percent control in Greece and Yugoslavia. Stalin understood this language immediately and seized on it. Thus, according to Conte, Yalta defined "*le partage du monde.*" The bipolarization of the world, between Moscow and Washington, was initiated and was not to end for half a century.

Stalin was committed to the advancement of communism, i.e., expansion to the West with the ultimate aim of communizing all of Europe. He drew the new boundaries in East Europe, installed communist governments, and effectively moved his Asian empire into Central Europe. *Pax Sovietica* was to endure for half a century.

The expulsion of all ethnic Germans ("Volksdeutsche") in East Europe, which the Allies referred to as resettlement, became Europe's worst experience in ethnic cleansing ever.

Alfred de Zayas has described the fate of the 15 million German civilians who found themselves at the mercy of the Soviets in several studies that have never been refuted by Western scholars. The expulsion of all ethnic Germans (*Volksdeutsche*) in East Europe, which the Allies referred to as resettlement, became Europe's worst experience in ethnic cleansing ever. Initially, Churchill insisted that Britain would have serious moral doubts about any massive population resettlement, saying: "We could accept a transfer of Germans from eastern Germany equal in number to the Poles from eastern Poland transferred from east of the Curzon Line—say 2 to 3 million; but a transfer of 8 to 9 million Germans, which was what the Polish request involved, was far too many and would be entirely wrong." Eventually, however, Churchill, too, capitulated, adopting Article XIII of the Potsdam Protocol: "The three governments having considered the question in all its aspects recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner."

In the final analysis, 14.5 million Germans (mostly, of course, women, children, and the elderly, since most German men were kept in POW camps or transferred to the Soviet Union for slave labor) were forced to flee or were expelled from their homes in the East. Whole villages, towns, and cities were given a few hours to pack, then driven westward. Of these, 2.1 million died or were murdered in the process. Most of the refugees had about 24 hours notice to get out with what they could carry or put in a cart. Germans who tried to remain in their ancestral homes were either forcibly expelled, murdered, or put in concentration camps.

Rape and looting were the order of the day from the moment Soviet forces entered Germany, and continued for months. One Catholic priest described the scene in one city:

> In unending succession girls, women and nuns were violated. . . . Not merely in secret, in hidden corners, but in the sight of everybody, even in churches, in the streets and in public places nuns, women and even eight-year-old girls were attacked again and again. Mothers were violated before the eyes of their children; girls in the presence of their brothers; nuns in the sight of their pupils. They were violated again and again to their death and even as corpses.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who was a captain in the Soviet army at the time, said: "All of us knew very well that if the girls were German they could be raped and then shot."

Marauding and looting were practiced from the lowest rank right up to the marshals. Marshal Zhukov himself was a model marauder. A search of Zhukov's Moscow apartment and his dacha conducted by Soviet authorities on Stalin's orders in January 1948 uncovered the following war booty: 24 gold watches, 15 gold neck chains with pendants, gold rings, and other jewelry; 4,000 meters of fabrics; more than 300 sable, fox, and Persian lamb pelts, 44 carpets taken from Potsdam palaces, 55 paintings; seven crates of porcelain, 2 crates of silverware, and 20 hunting rifles. Zhukov admitted to liberating the items.

While many Western historians deny that the Allies ever agreed to a German slave labor program at Yalta, de Zayas, Conte, Bacque and others say and prove otherwise:

> The Yalta agreement on "reparations in kind," clearly demonstrates the complicity of Roosevelt and Churchill in this slave labor program, even though no German civilians were deported for such purposes to the United States or Great Britain. The Anglo-Americans nonetheless incurred a historically far-reaching responsibility when they decided upon Germany's future. It is estimated that 874,000 German civilians were abducted to the Soviet Union. Of these deportees, 45 percent perished.

In addition to the slave labor provision, the reparations in kind program also permitted the transfer of German industrial facilities to the Soviet Union, annual reparations, and whatever else the Soviets demanded. All Germans and all German property were up for grabs. The Soviets transported whole industrial plants and their former employees to the Soviet Union, where often they were unable to reconstruct the plant. Both the Soviets and the Americans rounded up German scientists to work for them. The Soviets simply kidnapped them, while the United States offered them fair work contracts in the States (Operation Paperclip).

In the Western zones of occupation, the Morgenthau Plan was enthusiastically implemented by Gen. Eisenhower. The Treasury

Department, under the direction of Morgenthau and his assistant, Harry Dexter White (another Soviet agent), in cooperation with the War Department issued the plan to the military in the form of JCS 1067. Eisenhower was to abolish the central German government, the Nazi Party, the Wehrmacht, to close schools, universities, radio stations and newspapers, to prevent his troops from even speaking to Germans, except to give orders. Gen. Lucius Clay referred to JCS 1067 as a Carthaginian peace.

When the newspapers and other media were permitted to reopen, they were mostly put under the management of German-speaking refugees from National Socialist Germany. To this day, the German mass media, the educational system and historical studies remain under the supervision of the Allies.

No one had ever even questioned the probity of the Western Allies in their treatment of German POWs and civilians after hostilities ceased in the European theater until James Bacque, a Canadian researcher, published the results of his investigation in *Other Losses*, a shocking account of mass deaths of German prisoners held in prisoner of war enclosures by the French and American forces. A typical enclosure was nothing more than a muddy field surrounded by barbwire. There were no tents or shelters of any kind, no water, no latrines, no sanitary facilities at all.

Basing his research on official reports in the National Archives in Washington, the French Army Archives in Vincennes, and the Public Records Office in London, Bacque estimated that some 750,000 German prisoners died in U.S. POW camps and another 250,000 in French camps. By arbitrarily declaring German POWs to be "disarmed enemy forces" (DEFs), Eisenhower was able to remove Switzerland as the Protecting Power for German prisoners and to eliminate the need for compliance with the Geneva Convention. Under the Geneva Convention, POWs had three important rights: to be fed and sheltered, to send and receive mail, and to be visited by delegates of the International Red Cross. The general then proceeded to reduce prisoner food rations far below the 2,000 calories per day required by the convention and well under the starvation threshold.

As soon as Germany surrendered, on May 8, 1945, Gen. Eisenhower sent out an "urgent courier" throughout the huge area that he commanded, making it a crime punishable by death for German civilians to feed prisoners. Eisenhower also forbade the Red Cross from entering the camps and informed American relief teams that the zone was closed to them. A relaxation of the policy only came in December 1945 after the general had returned to the states.

Held under such conditions in exposed barbwire enclosures with little food and water for months after the war ended, the POWs died rapidly of exposure, diarrhea, dysentery, pneumonia, emaciation, mistreatment and exhaustion. Their deaths were simply recorded as "other losses."

JCS 1067 and Gen. Eisenhower's prison camps are rarely mentioned today. After all, after the defeat of Japan, the American occupation authorities had Japanese Gen. Masaharu Homma shot in 1946 for running Allied POW camps that very much resembled those of Eisenhower for Germans. The annual death rate of DEFs was estimated at 33 percent as compared with a normal civilian death rate of about 2 percent.

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A British nurse in Berlin helps three German refugee children expelled from an orphanage in Danzig (now Gdansk), Poland. The boy on the left, aged nine, weighs 40 pounds and is too weak to stand. The boy in the center, aged 12, weighs just 46 pounds, and his eight-year-old sister, right, weighs 37 poundsThis picture was first published in *Time* magazine on November 12, 1945.

American forces also transferred some 630,000 POWs to the French who used them as "reparations labor." French officials complained that two-thirds of the POWs taken over from American camps were useless for labor because of their wasted condition. Also in violation of the Geneva Convention, the United States and Britain turned over hundreds of thousands of German POWs and Russian nationals to the Soviet Union (Operation Keelhaul). Most of the "repatriated" Russians were murdered swiftly; the Germans were worked to death over a period of time.

Bacque was assisted in his research by a senior U.S. Army historian, Col. Ernest F. Fisher, Ph.D. The veracity of Bacque's findings was attested to, among others, by: Col. Philip S. Lauben, former chief of the German Affairs Branch of SHAEF, in charge of repatriating German prisoners; Stephen E. Ambrose of the University of New Orleans, and author of *The Supreme Commander: The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower*; Peter Hoffman of McGill University; and the testimonies of former guards and prisoners. All agreed that primary responsibility for the conditions in the camps rested with Gen. Eisenhower.

British treatment of German POWs was equally brutal, although they were under no obligation to follow JCS 1067. The International Red Cross, excluded from even visiting the POWs, complained of Allied treatment of Axis POWs, but to no avail.

In contrast to the unacceptable operation of the Allied camps, Gen. Robert W. Grow, U.S. Army commander and other Allied offi-

cers, reported that the German armed forces invariably obeyed the Rules of War conventions to the letter. When Gen. Grow heard that "war crimes" trials were going to be set up for German military and civilian leaders, he remarked:

> Frankly, I was aghast, as were many of my contemporaries when we learned of the proposed "war crimes" trials and the fact that military commanders were among the accused. I know of no general officer who approved of them.[3]

Gen. George Patton, among other military figures, spoke up to defend the honor of the U.S. Army against Eisenhower's patently wrong German POW policies.

> In all these talks, I emphasized the necessity for the proper treatment of prisoners of war, both as to their lives and property. . . . Kill all the Germans you can but do not put them up against a wall and kill them. Do your killing while they are still fighting. After a man has surrendered, he should be treated exactly in accordance with the Rules of Land Warfare, and just as you would hope to be treated if you were foolish enough to surrender. Americans do not kick people in the teeth after they are down. What we are doing is to utterly destroy the only semi-modern state in Europe so that Russia can swallow the whole.

Gen. Patton's Third Army was the only army in Europe to free significant numbers of captives, thereby saving them from death. Bradley and Lee wanted to, but Eisenhower countermanded their orders.

Gen. Patton's Third Army was the only army in the whole European Theater to free significant numbers of captives immediately after the war ended, thereby saving many of them from death in the camps. Generals Bradley and Lee wanted to do the same but Eisenhower countermanded their orders.

On August 4, 1945, Eisenhower condemned all POWs still in U.S. camps to DEF status. "Effective immediately all members of the German forces held in U.S. custody in the American zone of occupation will be considered as disarmed enemy forces and not as having the status of prisoner of war." No reason was given. The death rate quadrupled within a few weeks.

It is estimated that about ten times as many Germans died in the French and U.S. camps (about a million) as were killed in all the combat on the Western Front in the period 1941 through April 1945.

Gen. Eisenhower returned to the United States in November 1945 to assume the position of Army Chief of Staff. By the end of 1946 our POW camps were emptied. The French held their prisoners to about 1949; the Russians released their surviving POWs in 1955.

In his second major work, *Crimes and Mercies*, Bacque broadened his investigations to include Allied policies toward German civilians. By focusing primarily on the effects of the implementation of the Morgenthau Plan on the general population In doing this, Bacque relied on the papers and reports of Ambassador Robert Murphy, U.S. diplomatic representative to the Military Government, Konrad Adenauer's *Memoirs*, the KGB Archives, the Soviet Central State Archives, the Red Army Archives in Podolsk, the U.S. National Archives, the Canadian National Archives, the Archives of the Hoover Institute, the Library of Congress and the German Documentation Center in Bad Kreuznach. Most importantly, Bacque had all his estimates and figures reviewed by Dr. Anthony B. Miller, head of the Department of Preventive Medicine and Biostatistics at the University of Toronto, who confirmed the author's methodology and conclusions.

In the Western occupation zones, the German civilian populace was not subjected to random murder or rape, with the exception of the French occupation zone, where Moroccan troops were permitted to rape thousands.

Summarizing, Bacque and de Zayas estimate that at least 9.3 million Germans died needlessly under the Allied Occupation powers in the period 1945-50: 2.1 million expellees; 1.5 million POWs; and 5.7 million civilians. The deaths due to starvation were exacerbated by the fact that for a considerable period of time food and care packages provided by charitable organizations in Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, and elsewhere had even been prevented from reaching the prisoners or the population at large. Trainloads of such humanitarian aid from neighboring Switzerland and Sweden were actually turned back, and the charitable organizations involved told that "public opinion in the United States would not permit it."

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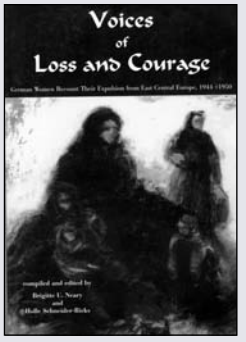
Gradually, however, through the persistent entreaties of Herbert Hoover, Will Clayton and others, the true voice of U.S. public opinion began to be heeded. Charitable food donations began to be received, and the U.S. government replaced the Morgenthau Plan with the Marshall Plan.

Generally speaking, the peace terms and occupation policies established by Gen. MacArthur in Japan were infinitely more civilized and just than those inflicted on the Germans by Gen. Eisenhower—almost the difference between the New and the Old

Voices of Loss and Courage

Compiled by B. U. Neary and H. Schneider-Riggs. The editors and their families, many now living and holding professional positions in education in the United States, experienced the great expulsion from their homelands in central and eastern Europe after 1945. For many centuries their ancestors lived in Prussia, Brandenburg, Silesia, Sudetenland and other areas until the expulsion by the communists, with the approval of the Western Powers, made them suffer terrible atrocities. These are voices of survivors of communist crimes; they give their moving accounts of the fate that befell them. Foreword by Alfred M. deZayas. With illustrations. #342, softcover, 221 pages, ***$24.50*** minus 10% for subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge a copy to Visa or MasterCard or send payment with the form on page 80 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S; $6 per book S&H outside the U.S.



Testaments.

Western attitudes vis-à-vis the defeated Germans only changed after communism had entrenched itself in East Europe and even spread to China. The communists threatened to take over in France and Italy through legitimate political means. The United States, finally alerted to the dangers of communist expansion and thankfully now under a new president with no illusions about communism, decided—in its own interests of national survival—to stop further Soviet advances and to contain the communist threat. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan in 1947; the Berlin Air Lift in 1948; the establishment of NATO in 1949; and the Korean War in 1950 culminated with the incorporation of West Germany into NATO.

The question of just retribution is of course valid. If one assumes that the Soviet Union was merely an innocent bystander, unreasonably and for no reason whatsoever attacked by the Germans, then even the barbaric vengeance atrocities committed by the Red Army could at least be understood. But such was not the case. Evidence from Russian archives opened since 1990 and findings by Russian, German, American and other historians now show that had not Hitler upset Stalin's own invasion plans, set for July 1941, the Soviet juggernaut might well have rolled over all of Europe. It may well be that, as paradoxical as it may seem, all of Europe has a debt to the German army for its preemptive strike in 1941. *Stalin's War of Extermination* by Joachim Hoffman illustrates this authoritatively.

A legitimate and impartial international court of justice could and should have been established after the war to settle alleged war crimes and reparations claims. However, a court in which the vanquished are judged by the victors can have nothing to do with justice; it has to do with vengeance, propaganda, and the attempt to justify the conduct of the war by the victors. Instead of Nuremberg, as it was so constructed, a court consisting of respected judges from neutral countries (e.g., Spain, Ireland, Portugal, Switzerland) should have been convened that would have dealt with all the belligerents even-handedly. Decisions so arrived at would have carried much more weight and would have been much more likely to be accepted as just, and to have served as a precedent for future wars.

On 28 May 1995, the UNO High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ayala Lasso, spoke at the Paulskirche in Frankfurt on the matter of expulsions, ethnic cleansing, resettlements, collective guilt, and human rights. The speech was in response to the Charter of Germans Expelled from their Homeland, in which the German group hoped to end the vicious cycle of conquest, expulsions, reconquest, revenge, and resettlement through peaceful negotiations. Among other points, Lasso emphasized:

> The right of a people not to be expelled from their ancestral homeland is a fundamental human right. The Subcommission for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of minorities is currently working on the question of the human-rights aspects of population resettlements. . . . The UNO Human Rights Commission is also studying this very important matter. Article 21 of the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind states that the expulsion of a civilian population from its ancestral homeland is a serious violation of human rights and an international crime. Article 22 of the Codex lists expulsions and collective punishment of a civilian populace as especially serious war crimes.
>
> The most recent resolution of the UNO concerning the right to a homeland, delivered on August 26, 1994, reinforces the right of every person to live in peace and in his own home, on his own land, and in his own country. Moreover, the right of refugees and expellees

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Pictured: seven starving babies in the Catholic children's hospital in Berlin, October 1947. The infant on the right is near death. "From 1945 to the middle of 1948, one saw the probable collapse, disintegration and destruction of a whole nation." These are not the words of a Revisionist historian of the 1990s, but the sober judgment of a U.S. Navy medical officer on the scene. Captain Albert Behnke compared German and Dutch starvation: "For months in parts of Germany, the ration set by the occupying Allies was 400 calories per day; in much of Germany it was often around 1,000, and officially for more than two years it was never more than 1,550. The Dutch always got more than 1,394."

The Wehrmacht Crimes Bureau, 1939–1945 by Alfred M. DeZayas (pictured right)—This credible historian (former high-ranking official at the Center for Human Rights at the United Nations from 1981-1992) takes a look at WWII Allied and German war crimes, real and imagined. The book views the subject through the eyes of the German Army's office, set up to investigate alleged atrocities by troops in the field, to separate fact from propaganda. Many pictures and data of atrocities never reported in the Allied media or by historians are presented in detail. German war crimes are also cited. #196, softcover, 364 pages, ***$22.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Use the form on page 80 to order or call 1-877-773-9077.

to return to their original homeland safely and honorably is also affirmed.

For us, this is above all a matter of the general recognition of human rights, which is based on the principle of equality. All victims of war and tyranny are to be respected because every human life is important. *Dignitas humana* must always be foremost.[4]

The main concern of investigative historians and publicists like Alfred-Maurice de Zayas and James Bacque is not so much to expose wrong doings and wrongdoers as it is to fight for the principle of *dignitas humana* for those who have been stripped of their human rights and dignity by war or other calamities and whose plight has been ignored by the world community.

The question of moral equivalence (namely, should German victims of Allied crimes have been treated with the same respect and concern as that bestowed on the victims of German actions?) has of course been raised by some. Since, however, in the eyes of American jurisprudence, and certainly in the eyes of God, all men are equal, there can be no question of excluding some victims of war simply because they were on the losing side. There were perpetrators and victims on both sides.

Just recently, a Russian Jew, Aleksandr Gutman, produced a World War II documentary in which he interviewed several German women who had survived the rape orgy and subsequent years in Soviet concentration camps. The women, who were teenage girls and young women at the time of their ordeal, had been among the many thousands of girls and women who were deported to the Soviet Union, with the acquiescence of the Western powers, for slave labor. The documentary, called "A Journey Back to Youth," after being rejected by many film festivals, was finally accepted by the 34th International Film Festival in Houston, Texas, where it won the main prize: the Platinum Remi Award. However, when shown recently in New York City, the producer was confronted by loud protests and even death threats like: "He ought to be killed for making such a film. Shame, a Jew making a movie about German suffering!"[5] Perhaps New York City should join the rest of the nation.

No one ethnic group has a monopoly on victimization. ❖

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German POWs, Civilians 'Holocausted' After WWII

Other Losses: Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners. By James Bacque. The first edition of this controversial book caused an international scandal in 1989 by revealing that almost 1 million German prisoners of war were starved and worked to death in U.S. and French death camps after WWII. Millions of German surviving victims turned the book into an international bestseller, while the U.S. and French governments attacked Bacque for exaggeration. None, however, could explain the mass deaths of these German ex-combatants. This extended edition presents relevant new material plus new evidence of the suppression of truth by academics, the press and the West. #127, softcover, 288 pages, ***$24*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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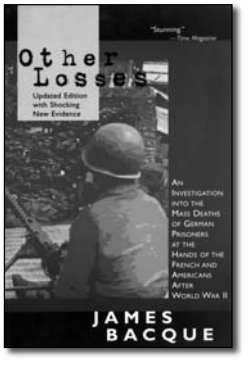

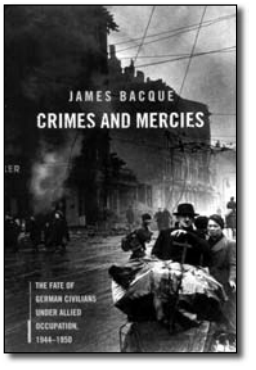

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EXTERMINATION IN THE SUDETENLAND

Eyewitnesses Tell What Happened to Germans During, After WWII

TBR has published many articles on the abhorrent treatment meted out to German civilians located in German ancestral lands ceded to other nations after World War I. The treatment German civilians located in the Sudetenland (the area ceded to Czechoslovakia by the Treaty of Versailles, 1919) received at the hands of their new Czech masters is one of the darkest chapters in the annals of European history. This brutality was inflicted upon the German inhabitants to a smaller degree before World War I but reached its climax after the German surrender that ended "the war to end all wars." Had Adolf Hitler not acted to liberate the Sudetenland in 1939, the German population there surely would have been wiped out by the Czech policy of ethnic eradication. This account is unique as it is from a German eyewitness to the Czech atrocities, her family expelled from the Sudetenland. The second half of the article is her husband's account of life in Germany during and after Hitler.

BY HERTA & WALTER RUTHARD

HERTA'S STORY

As we stand at the beginning of a new millennium, we look back on what is perhaps the most terrible century in the history of mankind. A chapter in its own right is the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans from their homeland. Theirs was ancestral German land that had been inhabited by their German forebears for at least 2,000 years and of which their centuries of hard work and diligence had wrought a paradise. In time, Czechs trickled into the region, and soon the invaders tyrannized and oppressed the good-natured Sudeten Germans, with the intent to eradicate them, as the following accounts clearly show:

> The district physician of Graslitz, a district with a population of 25,000, reports officially and on his professional responsibility: black barley-malt coffee without milk or cream is the food that babies are given, and older children get coffee, bread and potatoes. The children are undernourished and anemic. They have no clothes. Entire families live in cramped holes where the floor is the only place to sleep. In winter there is no coal with which to heat. "Mother, give me some water, I'm so hungry," beg the children—and the physician (who clearly feels that this will perhaps be disbelieved) says that he can take it on his oath that this is a direct quote, and that there was cause for it. In one family of six, parents, three children and a mother-in-law, the family members literally go naked. They have neither stockings nor shoes, nor shirts. They live on black coffee for breakfast, soup for lunch, and there is no supper. They are slowly but surely dying out. In the Adlergebirge mountains the people supplement their bread with tree bark, while the government orders tons of grain dumped into the Moldau River to keep the prices from falling. A large part of the population has been eating cats and dogs.[1]
>
> Embarrassed silence abroad, and at home, vile incitement against all those who allegedly sullied the Czech nation's reputation with their warnings. Now it was clear that the Sudeten Germans were supposed to be wiped out, for economic impoverishment plus social ruination, plus political hopelessness, plus national chauvinism on the part of the Czechs, added up to the destruction of the essence of the Sudeten German ethnic group, despite all Sudeten German efforts to ward this off. The systematic displacement of the Germans from the employment scene resulted in a catastrophic drop in the birth rate.[2]

This is how matters stood in the Sudetenland when it was forced to become part of Czechoslovakia in 1919. And if Hitler had not restored the Sudetenland to the German Reich, the genocide of the Sudeten Germans would already have been a *fait accompli* even then.

I myself am a surviving witness of this policy of extermination. Born in 1931, I had the worst possible start in life. Starvation from the cradle has a detrimental effect on one's health all the way to

the grave. I was about three or four years old when I had to go to a Czech doctor in Reichenberg because of an intestinal prolapse. Well do I remember the endless "sessions" on the potty, which produced nothing. Naturally, if nothing goes in, nothing can come out. This Czech doctor hated little children (maybe only German ones), especially if they screamed. I screamed. "Now, now, I'm not going to eat you up right away!" he roared at me.

From my mother I also know how German patients in Reichenberg were treated by a doctor, Dr. Stransky—it was little more than assisted suicide and degradation: "The best thing for you is to throw yourself into the Neisse" [the river which passed through Reichenberg]. Or: "Have you ever considered trying this?" And he motioned to indicate hanging.

The hardship ended when Hitler brought the Sudetenland home. From that point on we always had something to eat even when food was rationed during the war. As these excerpts from the book *Wir suchten die Freiheit* show, the conditions under which the Sudeten Germans lived under Czech rule were catastrophic. For many, these conditions became so intolerable that they gave up their homeland; these refugees were taken in by the German Reich. This was about 1938. Who can blame these oppressed people when they cheered Hitler as their liberator, with tears of gratitude in their eyes, when he "brought home" the Sudetenland in 1938?

The hardship ended when Adolf Hitler brought the Sudetenland home. From that point on we always had something to eat even when food was rationed during the war.

The year 1945 saw the complete destruction and expulsion of this German ethnic group. Only a few photographs exist of this, for the Sudeten Germans had no "liberators" who documented their "holocaust" on film. The only documentary is the memories of those still living, and so it was no doubt hoped that these "movies" would one day simply die out.

But what was the reason for this incomprehensible and unjust hatred the Czechs had for the hardworking and accommodating Sudeten Germans who had held out their hand to their enemies for reconciliation and peaceful cooperation? During Hitler's time those selfsame Czechs had worked for the Reich's victory and were "more German than the Germans," and the national socialists had trusted them with even the most secret projects. I found the reason for their hatred in Erich Kern's shocking book *Das andere Lidice*.[3]

When the time of the German defeat came, with it came the Czech authorities' fear of the consequences their collaboration with Hitler's Germany might have. This fear turned into an unparalleled incitement against all things German and propelled the Czechs into a blood frenzy of incredible proportions—and one of the greatest tragedies of mankind began.

Almost nobody among the younger generation, Czech or German, is aware of the tragedy that befell the Germans east of the Oder/Neisse and the Sudetenland; their schoolbooks only taught them about German guilt and disgrace. So the Czech government demands "restitution payments" from the German people, and when one tries to bring up the subject of the expulsion, young Germans especially make a mockery of it. (I have sad proof in black-and-white from such a brainwashed young German.) It is because they have never heard of this best-kept secret in the world. The Germans of today are so busy with the Jewish Holocaust that there is no room in their hearts and minds for their own people's holocaust. Their own war dead are criminals, their heroic World War II soldiers murderers, and Germany has become the role model for the intended New World Order.

Let's see what happened to the Germans, for example in Prague, in 1945:

> May 6 seemed relatively calm but the first public abuse of Germans began in the streets of Prague. Today and for the next few days the scattered, encircled German units tried by means of raiding parties to free Germans from the temporary prisons where they had been thrown. In many cases these raids were successful. A considerable number of Germans were taken to momentary safety. . . .
>
> Of those who were arrested in these days, dragged from their basements and transferred to the temporary prisons, most suffered a gruesome fate. A motley crew of Czechs from all social strata waited in the streets—they proved the contagious power of cruelty and hate. But they also proved what a fertile soil the germs of hate and cruelty had found here in the first place. The waiting crowds fell on the Germans, threw rocks at them, spat on them and beat them with anything and everything suitable for beating with. Entire groups of German prisoners, women, men and children, had to run the gauntlet outside their prisons, staggering along with arms raised under the hail of blows and kicks. Women, regardless of age, were torn from the groups and dragged into houses and pubs. There, their heads were shaved with paper scissors. Their faces were painted. Their clothes were torn off their bodies, and swastikas were drawn on their backs and chest. They were violated and many were forced to open their mouths so that their torturers, men and women, could spit into them.
>
> The underground lavatories of Wenzel Square were quickly packed full of Germans after these had been forced to hop along the one kilometer long square on one leg, while the crowds beat them indiscriminately if their other leg ever touched the ground.
>
> Throughout the entire country, the situation evolved the same way wherever Germans lived. Small groups of German soldiers were beaten to death, shot from behind, hanged, drowned in cesspools and rolled to death in barrels. The Germans, who for the most part lived widely scattered, helplessly fell victim to the unleashed fury. They were beaten and tortured indiscriminately. Whether the victims had figured in the German administration or not was immaterial; they all were abused and arrested, because they were Germans.
>
> The actual Sudetenland region, at least in the northern areas, was still relatively peaceful at this time. But here, too, the Czechs were gearing up to give the Germans the same treatment as in the remaining parts of the country, or to drive them from their old German cities, villages and hamlets within a few hours and to crush and wipe out every spark of German life in the entire region where the Czechs had established Czechoslovakia in 1918.[4]
>
> That was the victory of radicalism, of bloody revolution. In the forenoon of May 9, when the Germans who had been packed into

German troops triumphantly entered the German-speaking Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia in October of 1938 following the Munich Conference that effectively ceded large portions of the country to the Third Reich; many such civilians enthusiastically greeted their liberators with Nazi salutes and signs lauding Hitler. Hitler's invasion of the Sudetenland was the answer to the prayers of many of the ethnic Germans living there. Their joy turned to dread and horror after Germany's defeat as the Czechs and Soviets meted out retribution the likes the world hadn't seen since the hordes of Ghengis Khan overran and terrorized eastern Europe.

the Ruzyn prison of Prague on May 6 and 7, were first led out of their oppressively hot, stinking cells crowded to 10 or 20 times their capacity; when they received a tin bowl of water for the first time in days and picked their children up from the floors where they had collapsed out of exhaustion, they did not know that they had not yet even been through the waiting room, so to speak, of the hell that was to be their future life.

Many were already so exhausted that they wished their tormentors would pull the triggers of the pistols with which they kept beating and threatening them. But they were told . . . that the war was over and it was now their bounden duty to undo the damage in the city and to remove the barricades.

But even before they were assembled for march-off, some of them who stood near the gate got a taste of what was in store for them. Suddenly a truck with wounded German soldiers . . . entered the yard. They were a wretched sight, the picture of human misery and forlornness. They still wore blood-soaked bandages. And the faces of the doctors and nurses accompanying them showed such a degree of horror that the watching Germans shuddered. They did not know what was going on even then in many hospitals. They did not know that Czech men and women—and not only nationalist or communist insurgents but their fellow-travelers as well—were throwing injured Germans out of their beds, beating to death and strangling helpless ones, castrating the men, drowning them in their wash basins or throwing them into sheds or garages or onto trucks and in some places even paving the streets with them so that mounted soldiers could ride over them.

The wounded who arrived here at Ruzyn seemed to have escaped the worst tortures of this totally dehumanized world—but their fate caught up with them, for even as they still stood pale and frightened beside their truck, a group of insurgents who had been lurking in the yard pounced on them, snatched their crutches, canes and bandages from them, beat them to the ground and pounded them with clubs, poles and hammers until they lay unmoving in pools of their blood. For the Germans who witnessed this in Ruzyn, these events were the prelude to May 9, a hellish day such as the world had not seen before.

In numerous streets and at the barricades, the crowds already awaited the many Germans who were brought out of the prisons and temporary holds that day and who had largely been instructed to volunteer for removing the barricades. From a great many win-

dows spectators watched, unwilling to miss the spectacle of revenge. No one will ever know how many turned away from the windows and stayed in their houses, ashamed. . . . But those lining the streets had come armed with hot tar, scissors and anything else with which they thought to satisfy their hatred and their violent urges. And if one might have said up to that point that, among all the horrors taking place from Tilsit to the Oder and the Elbe, this had been horrible and that a little less dreadful, and such and such had been terrible and something else a little less so, May 9 saw the end of any degrees of difference.

Were they still human, those people who on May 9, on Wenzel Square, Karl Square and in the Rittergasse, doused Germans with gasoline, hung them feet first from poles and lanterns, set them on fire and then watched, cheering to the agony of the living torches, which lasted all the longer because the victim had been hung head downward as a precautionary measure so that the rising smoke could not mercifully choke them? Were they still human, those people who took not only German soldiers, but civilians and women as well, bound them together with barbwire, riddled them with bullets, and then plunged the human bundles into the River Moldau? Were they still human, those people who drowned German children in vats of water . . . and who threw women and children out the windows? They had human faces, but that was all that was human about them.

And that was only the beginning. Prague was only the typical example for the entire country, and for every city and town where Germans lived, both in the Czech regions and, with only minor differences, in the ancient German regions of the Sudetenland as well. It was the prelude to a tidal wave of abuse, violation, dispossession, murder and expulsion which, while the weeks of May 1945 saw the high points of their indescribable atrocities, waned gradually in the space of months and years, until the last German had left the country, had been maltreated to death, had starved to death in the concentration camps, or, stripped of his possessions and his rights, was merely tolerated by virtue of his indispensable expertise in some respect or other.[5]

This torture continued until many of them had been beaten to death. . . . What was done to the women there simply cannot be described, the sadistic monstrousness of it is simply too great for words.

SUDETEN GERMAN HISTORY BOOK

"From the environs of Bilina, men and women were rounded up in the market square, had to strip naked and were made to walk single file while being beaten by the population with whips and canes. Then especially the men had to crawl on all fours, like dogs, one behind the other, during which they were beaten until they lost control of their bowels; each had to lick the excrement off the one in front of him. This torture continued until many of them had been beaten to death. . . . What was done to the women there simply cannot be described, the sadistic monstrousness of it is simply too great for words."

A WITNESS TO MORE BRUTALITY

Mrs. Josefine Waimann: "Masaryk Stadium was hell. I am at a loss for words to describe what happened in the first days in the stadium, where 40,000 Germans were gradually herded together, without water, almost without food, men, women, children, soldiers. My little children cried for hunger. Before our very eyes, the sadistic 'justice' of vengeance began against SS-men and 'incriminated' people, who were tortured to death in every conceivable way. Most deeply branded on my memory is the pregnant woman whose belly very young, uniformed Czechs slashed open, ripped out the fetus and then, howling with glee, stuffed a dachshund into the torn womb of the woman, who was screaming dreadfully. We cowered in the grandstands. The slaughter happening in the arena before our very eyes was like that in ancient Rome."[6]

An excellent summary of the expulsion of the Sudeten Germans, and the atrocities committed against them, was published some years ago in the book *Schreie aus der Hoelle ungehoert* by Ingomar Pust. An English translation of this book is available for reading and download on the Internet. It is titled *Sudeten German Inferno* and can be found at www.wintersonnenwende.com/gateway/sudeteninferno.

We had survived hell on earth. Ravaged Germany took us in, and together with us expellees, Hitler's Germany achieved its "*Wirtschaftswunder*," as the near-miraculous German economic recovery after World War II is called. This time was also when I met my husband-to-be.

But back to the time when Hitler had taken over the reins of power in Germany, this man loved his people dearly, he was not afraid of them and did not call for their disarmament. He cared deeply for them, sent the mothers to "mother rest homes" to give them a well-deserved vacation. And so much more. But at this point I think I'd better let my husband himself tell of what all happened in his country. . . .

WALTER'S STORY

I myself was brought up in a small village in the southwest of Germany. In 1939, when war broke out, we left for the less exposed Odenwald area until the possible danger of a French invasion had passed. Shortly after that my father was transferred to the Ruhr region. He was requested to work as a foreman for the Mauser arms factory. The government, true to their claims to be national and socialist, took their promises seriously and provided young people starting a family, as well as those who already had children, with affordable housing. The first child brought a reduction of the mortgage by 25 per cent, and when the fourth child arrived the mortgage was no more. My parents already had four children then and thus were eligible for a free newly built house from the government.

This was but one of the many programs the government established in order to improve the quality of life for its citizens. The house we lived in was not yet stuccoed on the outside because of the war. It stood in a new neighborhood on the outskirts of a mid-sized town near the center of the industrial Ruhr area. There was a small garden in front of the house and a larger one at the back. My mother raised vegetables there and thus was able to improve

Mass Expulsion!

As Jews make billions over their highly debatable suffering during World War II, and decry the lack of sympathy to the "uniqueness" of their suffering, no one cares for the millions of Germans tortured not merely from the Sudetenland, but from parts of Germany that came under either Soviet or French occupation. According to the authors, the Czechs had been oppressing and humiliating the Sudetenland Germans for years, and, when the liberation came through the absorption by Hitler, the Germans from this unfortunate region celebrated and became the most loyal of all the Germans. What makes the tortures even more difficult to bear is that these were not part of some haphazard turn of events sparked by a vicious war, but came from a well planned and ideological cabal to destroy Germany as a people. There can be no question that the "crimes against humanity" exist only for Jewish national and ethnic interests. The rights of nearly 6 million German civilians mean nothing, then or now, to the violent and unbalanced Jewish psyche. With the declining birthrate within Germany, the invasion of Asian immigrants and the institutionalized self-hate which afflicts all but a few, the sick plans of the international left might still come to fruition some time soon. Above are shown just three scenes of Germans being banished from their ancestral homes.

on the amount of food available to us.

First, life was quite normal for me. I had new friends, but later the British started to bomb the industrial complexes. The authorities ordered that every house must put dark shades on every window, so that no light would be visible at night. I always made sure that the shades were in place because the sight of destroyed houses and dead people made me realize what could happen if I did not. They always came at night and one could never be sure if a stray bomb would find its way into our vicinity. The British always came at the same time, at midnight. So my mother set the alarm to a quarter before, and off we went into the basement. When we were lucky, we could go outside and watch the show. The German anti-aircraft guns opened up and the searchlights groped their way across the sky. We children already knew what those bombers did and so we cheered when one of them was caught by the lights. It usually meant that it would be shot down.

It was a different story when we were in the area to be "visited." Then we would huddle in our basement and listen to the howling of the bombs. It was said that as long as you could hear them coming, you would be safe; it would hit someplace else. Later, when the attacks became more frequent, many families were relocated to Thuringia, where it was considered safe at that time.

We moved back to south Germany where our grandmother lived. There, my younger brother and I, to the amusement of the other children, would take shelter every time an enemy plane flew above us, although they never did any harm. Later the other children had to learn awfully fast what we already knew.

At age ten I became a member of the "*Jungvolk*." Later, in 1945, I was considered by the French conquerors as a rather harmless Nazi because they pardoned me at the age of 12. In the meantime we were kept busy collecting old newspapers, scrap metal, old clothes and the like. This was nothing other than the recycling programs we now know today, only 60 years earlier.

By 1943 or so we were put to collecting the newly introduced Colorado potato beetles, a loving gift from the Americans who dropped them from the sky. They dropped other things as well: fountain pens and even toys, filled with explosives, and targeted especially at children. Later still, in 1944, older children like my brother and I dug air raid shelters along the highways. They were

L-shaped trenches and provided a hiding place no matter from which direction the low-flying Allied fighter planes attacked you. I remember that I was attacked twice by those heroes from the sky. One day I had to go to the nearby brewery in order to buy some yeast for my mother so she could bake bread. I went to the brewery, only to be told that they were sold out. Not wanting to come home empty-handed, I decided to try my luck at another brewery in the next town. This led me across a stretch of road where no trees or any other kind of hiding places were. So I was especially vigilant and on the lookout for fighter planes. To my left was the flat land towards the river Rhine and to the right were the mountains of the Black Forest. Sure enough I saw several of them approach me from those mountains. I knew that as long as they stayed high in the air I was safe. But one of them dove down and then it was time for me to disappear. There was only a low bridge across a small creek ahead of me and that was where I tried to hide before the pilot got me. Dirty as I was, I got my yeast and did not tell my mother how. The second time they wanted my hide, I hid behind a huge pear tree, also in time.

We were never indoctrinated in any particular way. I also never saw or experienced any discrimination against one taking part in religious matters. Long after the war I found out that in Germany under Hitler some 650 new churches had been built.

I never saw or experienced any discrimination against one taking part in religious matters. Long after the war I found out that in Germany under Hitler some 650 new churches had been built.

We also took part in the "*Winterhilfswerk*," a social program that was designed to relieve the state-run unemployment insurance. Its purpose was the strengthening of the team spirit of the German people in the whole country. Then there was the "*Kinderlandverschickung*" program. It was started before the war and enabled mothers in need of recreation to spend some time in rural settings together with their children. During the war, about 5 million children were sent to safer areas in the country, some in camps, others were placed with farming families. I knew two of these children.

"*Mutter und Kind*" was another program, within which mothers with four children were honored with a bronze medal. My mother certainly was qualified, but I never saw her wearing this decoration. This program cared for mothers during their pregnancies and after giving birth. If need be, they were also supported financially. Kindergartens were built, as well as homes for the mothers.

Another very popular social program of the government was "*Kraft durch Freude*" (strength through joy). Here deserving workers could take all-inclusive tours on luxury liners that were built especially for this purpose. On these ships there was only one class and everybody was treated the same. They visited the Azores, or Spitsbergen among other places. Those ships were not allowed to dock in any English port, however. The reason was that the British government did not want its citizens to see what it also could have done for them. In order to enable even the poorest German from the most distant corners of the Reich to take part, the German railway system offered them return fares to Hamburg of only one Reichsmark.

The NSV, or National Socialist People's Welfare, was founded in 1933. The NSV gained most of its fame during the end of the campaign in France, when the people of Le Havre who had remained in their hometown discovered an enemy army that virtually jumped through hoops to solve the primarily humanitarian problems. The Wehrmacht did not stop at words—they followed up with action. When the refugees of Le Havre returned in July and August 1940 from their exhausting flight, coming back to their city, which was still plagued by starvation, they were received by women and girls from the NSV. They passed out basic staple foods to the pitiable homecomers. The NSV women, together with supplies, had been brought in from Germany by the victorious German army to help the French.[7]

The most misinterpreted program in Germany was the so-called "*Lebensborn.*" It was the exact opposite of what people are made to believe it was, or should I say, of what people like to believe, since sensationalism seems to be inbred into today's society. In the *Lebensborn* no babies were manufactured by blue-eyed maidens and tall SS-men in order to improve the German "race." It was "in" to have children when one was married, but of course children out of wedlock also saw the light of day. It did not happen nearly as often as today in our much more moral society, but it happened. The *Lebensborn* was the institution to help unwed mothers who did not know where to turn for help. They were taken care of during their pregnancies and afterward as well. This was the *Lebensborn,* and any other interpretation is plain hogwash.

Another fairy tale that is told today to the gullible and naive is "Hitler was the most evil dictator in history whose first act was to disarm the Germans in order to be safe from any assassination attempt and to be able to murder them"—just as Idi Amin of Kenya did, or Stalin or Mao Tse Tung. Again it was just the other way around. During the Third Reich, German citizens of good standing enjoyed the most liberal gun laws ever in modern times. In the Weimar Republic, before Hitler's rise to power, they also had considerable freedoms as far as the possession of guns went. In 1936, Hitler expanded these freedoms even further to the effect that, for instance, my father was able to buy not one but three guns plus two pistols, together with plenty of ammunition. All it took him was proof that he was indeed a German citizen without a criminal record. Then, in 1945, when the French "liberated" us, they disarmed him. I know that he was not the only one to have guns at home, because I saw the many, many arms that were handed over to the French, and this was in a very small village. So I can imagine the mountains of "liberated privately owned arms" in all of Germany that the victors collected.

The honor of women in Germany was of the greatest importance. During all the years I can remember during the Third Reich, I never heard that any women were molested or raped. If it happened, I am sure the punishment for the criminal was most severe. Even for many years after the war, my future wife could go alone on extended walks in the woods, collecting mushrooms,

without ever having to fear any harm. It was the same in the cities, as it should be in a civilized society.

Then, after the war was over, we had our first experiences with a real democracy. The French introduced it and gave us a few shining examples; one was that they lived off the country and stole everything which wasn't nailed down, just as they had done numerous times in earlier centuries. So we started to be very, very hungry and lived on a daily ration of only some 750 calories. This lasted until 1949 and in the nearby big city of Freiburg not one newborn child survived to see its first birthday.

It was not until many years later that I learned that Hitler held at least five plebiscites during the first half of his rule. In democratic Germany, from 1945 until today, there has never been a plebiscite.

There were foreign workers employed in Germany during WWII. I knew one of them. He worked on a farm and was treated exactly like the son who was in the army. After the war he stayed on and married the daughter of the house. He was a prisoner of war from Poland and I never saw him guarded by any policeman. This is how foreigners were treated in Germany. They earned the same wages as the Germans, they took part in the social insurance program, had paid-for holidays including free train fares, and many came back with friends who also wanted to work for these "horrible" Germans. Today they are called slave laborers.

Not everyone was entitled to go on to a university. Only good marks and above-average performance in schools qualified. But good performers were promoted with all means available. Today we are much more democratic: everyone is entitled to a university education and if the parents are wealthy enough, the son or daughter can study until they are 35.

Not a "holocaust"? Above, a German boy and girl are shown, murdered at Nemmersdorf by "gallant Soviet liberators," many of whom were under the command of Jewish military commissars. Both the Simon Wiesenthal Center and the Holocaust Memorial Museum, with characteristic Judeocentrism, honor the Red army in WWII as "heroes" for releasing Jews from their internment in German concentration (work) camps. One might say that the Germans who suffered after WWII were the first victims of the New World Order. The Marxist Soviet Union and the liberal United States offered the only two means of interpreting the world. The nationalist and integralist positions were forever "tainted" with fictitious stories about the German Reich, fascism and national socialism. The rule of the bankers and the international capitalists could not proceed apace. Our present slide into complete barbarism can be traced not only to the victory of communism during and after World War II, but also to the defeat of national integralist ideas worldwide.

After the war, when I was well into my apprenticeship as a precision mechanic, I came upon two sets of blueprints that were used in national competitions to determine the best apprentices in the Third Reich. The first set consisted of prints used to manufacture a miniature gasoline motor suited for model airplanes. At that time, being an apprentice myself, I did not think that I would be able to compete with those fellows. The second set of prints showed a model airplane that flew with its wings flapping like a bird. I do not know which future professionals would have been tested this way.

Germany was also the country to introduce, in 1933, the first-ever comprehensive animal protection law. Farm animals had to be kept in strictly natural environments and no animal factories were allowed. Of course, no testing of products on animals was permitted, and no kosher slaughter.

If new industrial facilities were built they had to conform to the highest standards with adequate lighting and air inside, canteens where the workers were served nutritious meals at affordable prices, and beautiful lawns outside: all for the benefit of the workers. Vacation time reflected the age of the worker. Young ones, i.e. apprentices, enjoyed longer vacations because it was recognized that they were still growing up. Older workers also went on longer vacations because it was understood that they already had made significant contributions to the welfare of all Germans. In national socialist Germany, no child labor was allowed as it still was in other European countries.

And finally, although I could still go on for a while, I would like to mention that on express orders from Hitler himself, it was strictly forbidden to use corporal punishment in the army. He was of the opinion that it was incompatible with the honor of a German to be punished by such degrading means.

This was the Germany I grew up in, and I am glad I did.

SURVIVING THE WAR

Herta continues: Yes, people in Germany were well looked after. People never had to sleep in the street—and murder? Rape? These were alien concepts to the Germans. Hitler knew how to deal with the criminal sector. He did not need gun control to do it. What a peaceful, secure haven Germany was for her citizens. But we in the Sudetenland still had a long time to endure until 1938. We spent 20 years under Czech tyranny. We were almost at the end of our rope. I remember when Hitler came to Reichenberg, the capital of the Sudetengau. I was about seven years old at the time. We took the streetcar to Reichenberg to attend this memorable event. So many people!

We were boxed in by the crowd and I can still hear the hysterical shrieking of a woman standing behind us: "I want to see the Fuehrer, I want to see the Fuehrer!" She was almost out of her mind; but so were many at the prospect of a better future at last. My father lifted me so that I could catch a glimpse of this savior. I saw him standing in his car with his right arm outstretched to greet us, and he meant absolutely nothing to me. I guess I was not politically interested enough. But it was not until that time that we really began to live. I can still see my new "*Jungmaedel*" (sort of like Girl Guides) uniform lying on my bed, a gray blouse with a black scarf and woven leather knot, and a dark blue skirt. I ran my hand reverently over this treasure that I could always wear now whenever we had one of our get-togethers, when we sang, played games and music, and did handicrafts. For Christmas we made pretty toys that were first put on display and then distributed to children at Christmas Eve. But all this joy didn't last long before the most terrible of all wars began.

"I do not want suggestions as to how we can disable the economy and the machinery of war; what I want are suggestions as to how we can roast the German refugees on their escape from Breslau."

Every government of countries near and far convinced their citizens that the German people were evil and dangerous, whereas in fact the truth was that Germany was a threat to the "Master Plan"; she had also become "too strong" and successful, was an unwelcome competitor on the world market and therefore had to be exterminated. To a certain degree this was accomplished. I will only mention one city: Dresden.

Dresden survivors speak of 1 million dead because Mr. Churchill waited until the bombing was "worth it" and most of the refugees from the east were in the city. The influx of refugees skyrocketed: 20,000, 80,000, 200,000, 450,000, 600,000. The inhabitants of Dresden moved closer together. Schools, hotels, shops, restaurants, attic rooms and apartments were turned into mass accommodations. Dresden had no wartime industries, no air-raid shelters, and no anti-aircraft or fighter plane defenses—all it had were 1.25 million innocent people of all ages.

There were 480,000 casualties, officially recorded. That was the result of the three British and American air raids launched within 15 hours against Germany's largest refugee and hospital city, Dresden. Among these 480,000 dead there were: 37,000 toddlers and newborns, 46,000 school-age children, 55,000 war-disabled, ill, doctors, nurses, Red Cross assistants, and orderlies; 12,000 rescue workers from the fire brigades, Wehrmacht, first-aid attendants, air-raid assistants, and air-raid police, 330,000 men, women and teenagers.[8]

People will no doubt wonder how all these dead could be identified so exactly. The answer is simple. The Germans were very precise in registering their citizens: name, date of birth, occupation etc, and during the war everyone received food ration coupons. Those who no longer picked up their ration coupons after the inferno had died.

It is possible that the 480,000 registered deaths were all permanent inhabitants of Dresden, since refugee transports constantly entered the city and we can be sure that not everyone was immediately registered. So if there were 600,000 refugees in the city, how many of them ended up on the pyres, and how many were turned anonymously to ashes in the furnace that Dresden became? The exact death toll will never be determined, we can only guess how huge it was. Dresden was a gigantic trap for humans, set up by Churchill: "I do not want suggestions as to how we can disable the economy and the machinery of war; what I want are suggestions as to how we can roast the German refugees on their escape from Breslau."

And when one considers the utter destruction of that city and the attitude of the Allies to let nobody escape—hence the extensive American aerial hunt for survivors at daybreak—then everybody can figure out for himself what was left of this one-million-plus human misery. The British bombers came at night and the Americans came the next day to finish the job. This was done to countless German cities. Have you ever read about this genocide in British or American textbooks? Or heard about it in the media?

Compared to Germany, life in the Sudetenland was much like in peacetime. It was very rarely that a solitary bomb was misdirected, and leveled a single house; our part of the Sudetenland, this lovely region with its gently rolling hills, was preserved intact for our Czech successors.

Everyone did his share to ease the privations of the war. We children also helped as best we could. Hitler introduced the Winter Relief Organization. For our part in this, we children were given a collection jar and a box with lovely little badges and decorations: wooden dolls in traditional costumes, colorful and smooth and shiny; butterflies, wingspan about 1.5 inches, some sitting with wings closed, of bright porcelain; birds in the same style; so many ideas, and so beautiful. How I loved those little works of art! The people liked them too and bought from us whenever we approached them. That more than made up for the time we spent braving the winter cold, and when our collection jars grew ever heavier with all the cash and when all our trinkets were sold, and we went to turn in the money, we felt so proud and important for having done our part to ease the hardship of war.

It made us proud and happy to see the appreciation and gratitude in the elderly's eyes. At that time we had no idea of what was in store for us: more then 460,000[9] of us brutally murdered and the rest, 3.5 million, expelled from our homeland. Have you ever

heard of this? Only in THE BARNES REVIEW, perhaps.

In 1972 we left Germany for the land of our dreams: Canada, on the invitation of the Canadian government. We intended to become 110 percent Canadians. Our hearts were as open to people and country as they could be. But soon we had to watch in helpless disbelief as we saw what the reality was in this frosty environment against all things German. Thanks to the anti-German media, hate-film and entertainment industry.

We will never forget the day when our eight-year-old child came home from school where society had confronted and saddled her with the political baggage of her country of origin—a political baggage designed for adults and much too heavy for a child to carry, much less to understand. It was the day after the film "Holocaust" was shown on TV. She couldn't understand why all of a sudden her friends had painted swastikas on her desk and had turned into her enemies overnight.

Canada opened our eyes by forcing us to do our research into our history to see if all the evil being reported about us was really true. And the result? We have found that we can be proud—very proud—of our German heritage. ❖

END NOTES:

[1]Reinhard Pozorny, *Wir suchten die Freiheit*, Vlotho: Verlag fuer Volkstum und Zeitgeschichtsforschung, 1978, 170.
[2]*Ibid.*, 174.
[3]Erich Kern, *Das andere Lidice*, Wels: Welsermuehl, 1950, 74-75.
[4]Juergen Thorwald, *Das Ende an der Elbe*, Munich: Droemer Knaur, 1976, 280-81.
[5]*Ibid.*, 310-13.
[6]Translation of excerpts from *Friedlaender Heimatbriefe.*
[7]Philippe Gautier, *Deutschenangst—Deutschenhass*, Tuebingen: Grabert, 1999, 85-86.
[8]Henry Mawai, *Eidgenoss*, 1-3/86, Winterthur: Verlag Eidgenoss, 4.
[9]Fritz Peter Habel, *Eine politische Legende*, Munich: Langen Mueller, 1996, 120.

MRS. HERTA RUTHARD is a Sudeten German. After being forcibly expelled from her homeland, she lived in Germany where she met and married ***WALTER RUTHARD***, a German citizen. In 1972 they emigrated to Canada where they now live. This is the first time their story has appeared in print in English. TBR and the Ruthards would like to hear from you. Perhaps you had a similar WWII experience—or another example of censored atrocities. Send your comments to The Ruthards, c/o TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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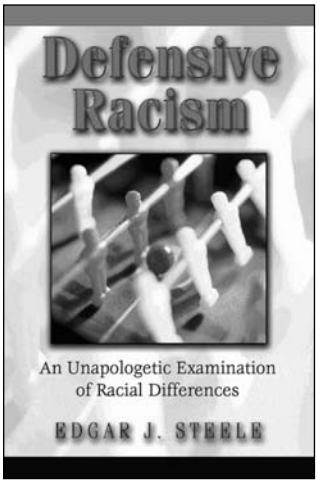

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BR/MARCH/APRIL2005

Italy's Secret A-Bomb Program

Mussolini's Plans to Strike at America & Win the War

For most of the 20th century following the end of World War II, military historians affirmed that the American nuclear program was far in advance of similar research undertaken anywhere else in the world, particularly by Axis scientists, who never came close to developing, let alone deploying, an atomic weapon of their own. But the continuing release of hitherto neglected documents and eyewitness accounts from the final years of that conflict are beginning to reveal some altogether different facts. This paper focuses on Italy's nuclear development programs and her plans to use the weapon to cripple America and win the war for the Axis powers.

It now appears certain that the Third Reich tested a nuclear device on its own soil while the Russians were still being held at bay in the East, and may have been actually used against the Russians earlier on at least one occasion. Hitler was perhaps only a few months or even weeks away from detonating his *Siegeswaffen*, or "victory weapons," against the Western Allies, according to a reappraisal of Germany's atomic capabilities, as convincing as it is well-researched, by investigator Joseph Farrell, who has demonstrated the likelihood that an atomic device was detonated in the Harz Mountains of eastern Germany a few months previous to the close of WWII.

Less equivocal was a nuclear explosion set off by imperial Japan in occupied Korea during September 1945, literally days before Emperor Hirohito announced his surrender. Although the test was successful, time was still needed to build a bomb. Even so, historians are left to ponder the course of subsequent developments, had Hirohito refrained from broadcasting the capitulation. With the August 9, 1945, detonation of their second nuclear device in the attack on Nagasaki, the Americans used up the last of their fissionable material, preventing them from deploying another atomic bomb for the rest of the year. The Japanese were unwilling to surrender, even after suffering the effects of two such explosions, and would have doubtless continued to resist unless ordered otherwise by imperial decree.

Until the first radioactive air-burst over Hiroshima on August 6, Allied strategists planned for an invasion of Japan that would linger well into 1946 and would have cost an estimated 50,000 American lives. By contesting every foot of soil, the Japanese might have gained a few precious weeks, allowing deployment of their own atomic weapons, perhaps targeting the U.S. Fleet. Given enough time, might World War II have climaxed in a nuclear exchange? If so, what would such an outcome have meant for the postwar world?

While the military application of atomic energy in Nazi Germany and imperial Japan is gradually coming to light, Fascist Italy's role in its development, while admittedly sketchy and incomplete, is still news to many historians. Surprisingly, Italian nuclear physicists were ahead of their foreign colleagues in the years immediately prior to World War II. By 1936, Enrico Fermi and Franco Rosetti belonged to Europe's foremost atomic research program. But their team was divided with the anti-Semitic legislation that became law in Italy two years later, because some of the scientists, including Fermi, had Jewish wives. They relocated to the United States, where their work led to America's nuclear bomb, which further divided their ranks, because men like Rosetti staunchly opposed using nuclear power to create an explosion.

Addressing Fermi and the others, he said, "you have disgraced your profession and stained your hands with blood no amount of time can cleanse." Rosetti was so appalled by their "betrayal of humanitarian science" in building an atomic bomb, he turned his back on nuclear physics to embrace an entirely different science: paleontology.

His colleagues who remained behind in Italy, however, had no such moral misgivings. On the eve of hostilities, in 1939, scientists at the University of Milan issued the first international

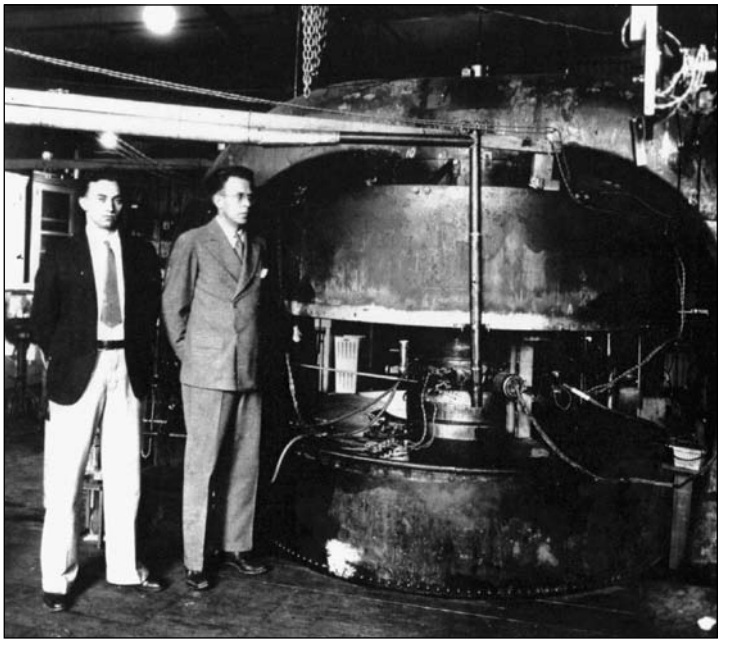
patent for an atomic reactor. Its potential for the creation of an explosive device without destructive parallel was immediately recognized, given the war-fever of the times, and state allocations were provided for expanding practical laboratory investigation into a potentially new arms technology. Fermi and the others who migrated to America did not take all university results with them. They knew as much or less about creating a nuclear bomb than their colleagues back in Milan.

Atomic research in Italy proceeded deliberately for months after Mussolini's declaration of war against the Western Allies in June 1940, but virtually came to a standstill by year's end, due to severe shortages in essential resources requisitioned by the Escercito (Italian army) and Regia Marina (Italian navy) for conventional weapons' production. The University of Milan physicists were further compromised by that venerable institution's inadequate facilities and outdated equipment. Their complaints did not go unheard, however, because they found in Benito Mussolini an ardent admirer of their research. During May 1942, he transferred the lot of them to the Third Reich, where some of its superior, state-of-the-art laboratories had already been set aside for that nation's own nuclear development.

The Italians found conditions entirely satisfactory, and enthusiastically shared their own atomic reactor information with German colleagues. Moving the physicists to Germany proved inadvertently fortuitous after the Allied invasion of southern Italy made relocating men and material to Mussolini's Salo Republic, in the north, increasingly difficult from late 1943 onward. By then, however, all nuclear research, of which the Italians were part, had come under the purview of the SS, primarily for reasons of security. Little is known about the Italian contribution at this time, although several high ranking officers in Mussolini's new armed forces allegedly witnessed German atomic testing, suggesting they were involved in its development at the highest levels of security.

Occasionally, Mussolini himself implied the deployment of nuclear weapons in the near future. As his military situation in northern Italy became more desperate, he dropped hints with greater frequency, always in an air of self-confidence. As late as April 21, 1945, he told his chief of staff, Gen. Rudolfo Graziani, "It is necessary to resist for another month. I have enough in my hand to win the peace." Was he merely trying to buoy up the spirits of his closest collaborators? If not, why was he interested in buying a little more time when all seemed lost? Another 30 days would not have made any difference in the war, unless something extraordinary could be introduced as an entirely new factor. To be sure, nothing less than an atomic bomb would have been able to "win the peace" for his country by 1945.

Preparations for deployment of nuclear arms appear to have been made in Italy as early as two years before, when one specimen of the Regia Aeronautica's only four-engine heavy bomber may have been specifically altered to accommodate such a weapon. The Piaggio P.133 was an advanced version of the P.108B. It was unique not only because a single example was produced, but due to its unusual streamlining. The standard crew of 10 men was reduced to just two, pilot and navigator/bombardier, while both its armor plating and defensive machine-guns were stripped.



Top, Enrico Fermi, at the controls of the synchrocyclotron at the University of Chicago, 1951. Fermi, at the age of 17, entered the *Reale Scuola Normale Superior*, associated with the University of Pisa. He earned his doctorate at age 21. After a short visit in Rome, Fermi left for Germany with a fellowship from the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction to study at the University of Goettingen. He returned to teach mathematics at the University of Florence. Late in 1938 he was named a Nobel laureate in physics. His experimental work in neutron-induced radioactivity led to the first successful demonstration of atomic fission. Bottom, two young scientists at an earlier model pioneered by Fermi.

The quartet of 1,500-hp Piaggio P.XII RC.35 18-cylinder radial engines was upgraded for improved lifting capacity, and the bomb bay enlarged.

Although the lone P.133 was never officially or secretly designated an "atomic bomber," high security surrounding its manu-

Above, an Italian "human torpedo" mini-submarine—captured by the Royal Navy after the Italian surrender—being tested. One Italian plan had subs like this being released from hydroplanes off the east coast of North Amercia so that frogmen could attach explosives—perhaps atomic—to freighters in New York harbor, closing the important port to shipping.

Gianfranco Priaroggia, a lieutenant in the Italian navy and the very capable skipper of the submarine *Leonardo da Vinci*, was ready to carry a mini-sub on his vessel and drop it off near New York City so that saboteurs could attach explosives to ships docked there. The plan was called off when the Italian high command intimated a much more powerful explosive would be ready in a year. By then, Priaroggia had been lost at sea.

facture, together with the suggestive features of its design modifications, left some post-war historians wondering if the big Piaggio was intended to drop a nuclear bomb amid the Allied fleets massing for the invasion of the Italian mainland after the fall of Sicily. The P.133 might have been ready to participate in such a mission, but, clearly, no such device was yet available.

Underscoring the probability of the Regia Aeronautica's preparation of a specially redesigned aircraft able to carry an atomic bomb was the German Luftwaffe's simultaneous modification of its own heavy bomber, the Heinkel He. 177 Greif, or "Vulture." According to military air historian, David Mondey, work on a Greif at the Letov plant, in Prague, was intended "to provide an enlarged bomb-bay to accommodate the planned German atomic bomb." The conversion began in late 1943, just when the Piaggio was being modified in Italy. Not coincidentally, some of the German nuclear research was at that time being carried out in Czechoslovakia, where the Heinkel bomber was also being converted to carry an atomic device.

"It is necessary to resist for another month. I have enough in my hand to win the peace." Was Mussolini merely trying to buoy up the spirits of his closest collaborators? Or was he close to finishing the bomb?

It would appear, then, that both German and Italian military leaders anticipated the availability of atomic bombs sometime in late 1943. We may only surmise that the contemporary political upheaval and *de facto* civil strife which afflicted Italy with the arrest of Mussolini and subsequent turmoil in the wake of the September armistice prevented transportation of the delicate, top-secret fissionable materials and valuable equipment from reaching the Piaggio's airstrip. The bomb intended for its sortie against the Allied invasion fleet may have been, moreover, a hastily packaged emergency contingency rather than a real finished product, and the Italo-German physicists welcomed Italy's deteriorated situation as a necessary breathing-space to properly finalize their many years of work in the creation and deployment of a true weapon less encumbered by the potentially disastrous uncertainties inherent in incomplete research.

While tactical use of a nuclear weapon against the Anglo-American invasion of Italy may have been the most practical option envisioned for it by Commando Supremo, the propaganda value of such a device would not have been missed by Mussolini or men like Julio Valerio Borghese, one of his closest admirers. Borghese was commander of the Xth Light Flotilla, whose human torpedoes had scored spectacular successes against the British Fleet at Alexandria and Gibraltar. With America's entry into the war on December 9, 1941, he believed these unconventional submersibles represented Italy's best hope for striking the U.S. mainland. Beyond its obvious propaganda value, such an attack would sink several valuable freighters, and New York's important harbor might be sufficiently damaged, as was the port of Alexandria, to close it for lengthy repairs.

Potential repercussions, both economically and psychologically, would certainly pay high military dividends on a meager investment in men and materiel.

The Duce and Commando Supremo heartily approved the scheme in late January 1942, and Borghese got to work on it immediately. The operation was set to take place in mid-December, when daylight would have been minimal and the extended darkness allowed his crews maximum time to carry out their attack. After dark, their vessel was to be delivered into the waters off Fort Hamilton. From there, it would cruise up the Hudson River to the merchant shipping docks along West Street, where "frogmen" in scuba gear would attach explosive charges to five or six freighters. After scuttling their submersible, the crews could choose to either surrender or go into hiding. Several thousand U.S. dollars were, in fact, provided each man, in the event he chose to avoid capture.

Due to the limited range of the Maiale human torpedoes that decimated British warships in the Mediterranean, Borghese envisioned using one of the Regia Marina's pocket-submarines then operating with good success in the Black Sea against the Soviet navy. But these "midgets" were still too large for accommodation aboard a standard ocean-going submarine on a transatlantic mission from Europe to North America. Instead, he resurrected an

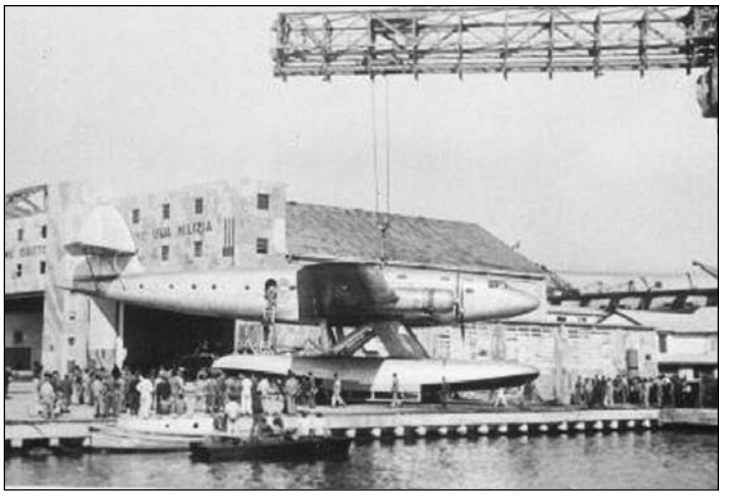
earlier two-man submersible known as the Goeta-Caproni Project (after the inventor, Vincenzo Goeta, and its parent company), inaugurated in 1936. After extensive redesign, especially for silent running, two examples of the craft, which had been stored and almost forgotten for the previous six years, were tested under conditions of extreme secrecy in secluded Lake Iseo, near Brescia and Bergamo. One sank irretrievably to the bottom, but the other achieved an operational range of 70 miles while cruising beneath the surface at six knots, performing admirably at 150-foot depths.

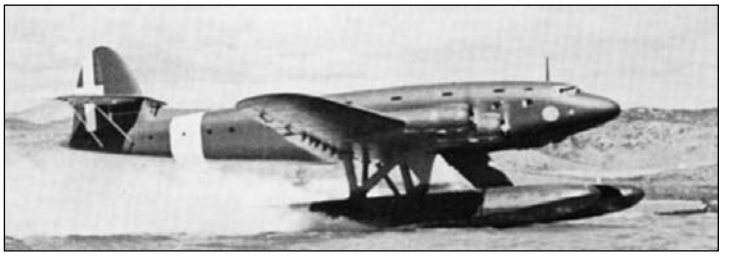
Renamed *CA 2*, it was ready for action by mid-summer 1942, when Borghese contacted Adm. Karl Doenitz. The commander of the German U-boat arm was intrigued by the project's innovative audacity, but expressed his regret that he simply could not spare a single *Milchkuh*, or "Milk Cow" submarine refueler, as a carrier for the *CA 2* until late fall. Borghese knew that would not leave him enough time to make the necessary modifications, install the submersible, or test and train with it, so he visited the Italians' Atlantic submarine headquarters at Bordeaux. Rear Admiral Romolo Polacchini, the base commander, was enthusiastically taken with the proposal, for which, in his opinion, only the Regia Marina's best submarine was good enough.

Lt. Gianfranco Priaroggia's *Leonardo Da Vinci* had just returned on July 1 after sinking 20,000 tons of Allied merchant shipping in the course of a single patrol, and both commander and submarine seemed ideally suited for the New York operation. The capacious Marconi class vessel could easily accommodate the *CA 2*, after its forward deck-gun and mounting were replaced by a cradle between the resistant hull and superstructure. Two large cranes on either side of the cradle lifted the pocket-submarine in or out of the cradle in which it rested, its upper one-forth exposed above decks. Both cranes folded way automatically into their own watertight compartments.

The complicated remodeling went under way with thorough but unexpected speed, allowing extensive sea trials to begin on September 9. The equipment and procedures required some adjustments, but the *CA 2* with its two crewmembers was consistently released and recovered without difficulty. Before month's end, Lt. Priaroggia announced both his *Leonardo Da Vinci* and the midget-submersible were ready to undertake their mission. Borghese proudly notified his superiors in Rome, informing them that he would sail for New York on December 19. The attack was scheduled to commence during the Winter Solstice. To his shock and dismay, Supermarina (the Italian High Forces Command) responded that the mission must be postponed for exactly one year. "New technological developments," then still in the making, would render the operation far more effective than if it were attempted in 1942. Since such a surprise attack was a singular undertaking that could not be repeated, its maximum destructive potential had to be assured. No further explanation was given, although Borghese agreed that if the *CA 2* could be eventually provided with more powerful explosive charges, as implied in the Supermarina communication, the long wait would be worthwhile.

In the meantime, he pulled military strings to have additional pocket-submarines built and tested. The *Leonardo Da Vinci* had her deck-gun restored after the *CA 2* was removed, but all other modifications for the submersible were undisturbed in preparation for the rescheduled 1943 mission, as Priaroggia was promoted to Lieutenant Commander "for outstanding service in war" on May 6. But 17 days later, his submarine was depth-charged by the British frigate, *Ness*, and a destroyer, *HMS Active*, just off Cape Finestrelle. There were no survivors. By this time, the war in the Atlantic had drastically shifted against all Axis vessels, both under and on the sea, but Borghese was undeterred in





The Italian air force was clearly preparing for the advent of an Italian version of the atomic bomb. Mussolini dropped some suggestive hints as his reign in Italy drew to a close. The modifications to the CANT 511 (then the world's largest double-pontoon aircraft), may have been to could carry an atomic payload or midget submarines. The purpose? Eventually to use an atomic weapon on the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean preparing for the final invasion of Italian territory or a stealth submarine attack on American interests. Fortunately for the U.S, the Italians ran out of time. Above are three different views of the CANT 511 hydroplane.

his determination to hold Supermarina to its word: New York must be attacked during the next Winter Solstice.

He turned from submarines to aircraft, as the alternative delivery system for his *CA 2*. The specimen he chose was one of the outstanding airplanes of the war, a maritime reconnaissance model with exceptional characteristics. The CANT 511 was originally designed in September 1937, as the world's largest double-pontoon hydroplane, intended for civilian flights carrying mail, cargo and 16 passengers between Rome and Latin America. The 34-ton monster was powered to a cruising speed of 252 mph by four 1,350-hp Piaggio PXII C 35 radial engines. At the time of its maiden flight, in October 1940, five months after Italy's entry into the war, the 511 was converted into a military role. Final testing took place between late February and early March 1942, when test pilot Mario Stoppani succeeded in taking off and landing the fully loaded CANT in rough seas with seven-foot waves and winds gusting between 30 and 45 mph.

This extraordinarily rugged stability and the hydroplane's exceptional range of more than 3,000 miles seemed ideally suited for special, unconventional missions, including plans to free 50 Italian pilots and soldiers imprisoned in far-off Jeddah with a commando raid.

Circumstantial evidence suggests that the Italians were well on their way to building an atomic bomb in the late 1930s. They wanted to deliver an operable weapon in time to win the war for the Axis.

Plans to use the CANT to bomb Bathumi and Poti, Soviet Black Sea ports, or Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and the Persian Gulf's oil facilities at Bahrain, were seriously considered. But Borghese laid claim to the only pair of 511s before these schemes could be sanctioned, and had them transported to Lake Treviso for modification. Seating arrangements and cargo areas were torn out to make room for a pair of human torpedoes. At 60 tons, the *CA 2* was too heavy to be carried by any aircraft, so Borghese returned to the Maiale for his New York attack.

Ezo Grossi, who had since replaced Rear Admiral Romolo Polacchini as the Italian base commander at Bordeaux, provided a large, ocean-going submarine-tanker to rendezvous at prearranged coordinates with the giant hydroplanes on two separate occasions, once coming and going across the Atlantic Ocean, to refuel the seaplanes *en route* to the target.

While such air-sea refueling stops had been undertaken by Italian crews earlier in the war, none, of course, was conducted over such immense distances, which were made especially perilous by Allied supremacy at sea. Even so, renovation of the 511 began in June 1943 and proceeded with determined haste until the airframe suffered some damage during a low-level strafing run by U.S. Army Air Force fighters. Repairs commenced at once, but before they could be completed the Italian armistice was announced on September 8, and the project abandoned.

As intriguing as the operation itself was its sudden postponement in late 1942, just when men and equipment were ready to carry out their mission. The suspension occurred just as Piaggio's alleged "atomic bomber" was waiting for a nuclear device to be installed in its specially modified bomb bay. Did Supermarina delay the New York attack by 12 months because Mussolini expected to have an atomic bomb at his disposal by late fall or early winter, 1943? His overthrow in mid-summer of that year halted that project, at least until he could assert his new political base in Salo.

Certainly, by April 1945, he talked as though such a weapon were about to fall into his hands. Whatever documentation may have described an Italian nuclear device must, of necessity, have been highly restricted.

If such documentation did exist, it may still lie buried in the undisclosed archives of British Intelligence. Circumstantial evidence nonetheless suggests that the Italians were well on their way to building an atomic bomb in the late 1930s. From 1942, they combined their efforts with German physicists in a joint attempt to deliver an operable weapon in time to win the war for the Axis. Hence, the Duce's urgent appeal to his forces to "hold out for another month."

As early as fall, 1942, his scientists may have informed him that the bomb would be ready by late the following year, when the singular Piaggio P.133 stood by to receive its unique payload, and Borghese's human torpedoes would have been ready to attack New York with something more than a few explosive charges magnetically fixed to the hulls of freighters tied up at the West Street dock. Someday future investigators probing the declassified files of British intelligence may find wartime documents describing the extent of nuclear research undertaken by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. Perhaps when such important papers come to light they will reveal that New York City missed becoming history's first victim of a nuclear holocaust by margins too narrow to contemplate. ❖

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The Prague Treason Trial

What Was Behind the Hanging of the 11 Jews in Prague?

This essay was written by Francis Parker Yockey in Europe while he was operating underground, pursued by the establishment. The manuscript was circulated by Yockey supporters in America as a mimeographed press release dated December 20, 1952. It is a controversial analysis of the Rudolf Slansky trial, which was convened in Prague, Czechoslovakia in late November 1952. Slansky Again, the knife-edged accuracy with which Yockey predicted the later situation in the Middle East, even Russia's involvement and the reduction of America to the role of foot wipe for world Zionism, is shocking and timely prophecy, the work of a mind that projected in decades, not days.

By Francis Parker Yockey

On Friday, November 27, 1952, there burst upon the world an event that, though small in itself, will have gigantic repercussions in the happenings to come. It will have these repercussions because it will force a political reorientation in the minds of the European elite.

That event was the conclusion of the treason trial of the Jews in Prague, and their condemnation to death. During the years 1945 and 1946 the coalition Jewry-Washington-Moscow functioned quite perfectly and frictionlessly. When the Israel "state" was established as the result of armed Jewish aggression, the entire world, dominated by Moscow and Washington, sang hymns of praise and congratulation. Washington recognized the new "State" *de facto* within a few hours of its proclaimed existence. Moscow outbid Washington in pro-Jewishness by giving *de jure* recognition. Both Washington and Moscow vied with one another in seeking to please the Israel operetta-state and aided it by all means moral and material. Russian diplomats boasted that at last, in Haifa, they had a warm-water port.

And now, after a few short years, Israel is recalling its "ambassadors" from Russian vassal-states, and intensifying its anti-Russian policy from its American citadel. Volatile Jews in Israel and America cry out that Stalin is following in the footsteps of Hitler. The entire American press boils with fury at anti-Semitism in Russia. Anti-Semitism, warns *The New York Times*, is the one thing America will not tolerate in the world.

Why this bouleversement?

It began early in 1947 with the Russian refusal to surrender a part of its sovereignty to the so-called "United Nations" for purposes of "control" of the atomic weapon industry. Jewish statesmen, being materialistic in their metaphysics, believe strongly in the "absolute" military power of atomic weapons, and considered it thus indispensable for the success of their policy that they control these weapons unconditionally. This control they already possessed in America through the Atomic Energy Commission, specially created and constituted so that it is beyond the reach of Congress, and responsible only to the president, who is, by the practical rules of American inner-politics, an appointee of the culture-state-nation-people-race of the Jew. They sought the same degree of control of atomic weapons in Russia, and used the device of the "United Nations" to submit an ultimatum to the Russian leadership on this question.

This was in the latter part of 1946, when the tide of atom-worship was at its height, and the minds of nearly all of the poor crop of statesmen who today conduct the political affairs of the world were fantastically dominated by a mere explosive bomb. A similar mania reigned for a short time after the invention of dynamite, and after the invention of the machine-gun. The Russian regime also believed in atoms with the same religious faith, and thus regarded the abdication of its "atomic" sovereignty as equivalent to the abdication of its entire sovereignty. Thus the Jewish-American ultimatum in late 1946 was rejected, and in early 1947 the preparation for the Third World War began.

This Russian refusal stymied the plans of the Jewish leadership, which aimed at a surrender of both Russian and American sovereignty to the "United Nations," an instrumentality dominated by the Jewish culture-state-nation-people-race. Even supine, politically unconscious America could hardly be expected to give up its sovereignty when the only other world power unconditionally refused, and the entire policy had to be scrapped.

The next policy of the Jewish leadership was to persuade the Stalin regime by the encirclement and pressure of the "Cold War"

that it was hopeless to resist. The same tactic was used against the regime of Adolf Hitler from 1933 until 1936, when war was decided upon at the earliest feasible moment.

Because of the Russian rejection of the atomic weapon ultimatum, Russia now found its policy opposed everywhere, in Austria, in Germany, in Korea, in Finland. Those same American publicists who had become so deft at explaining Russia's need for "security" as Russia seized one landscape after another, suddenly turned against Russia the accusation of "aggressor." The faithful Russian servants in the West, like Truman, Acheson, Churchill, Attlee, de Gaulle and the rest became suddenly—almost—anti-Russian. Naturally they did not use the same sort of language against Russia, the peace-loving democratic people of yesterday, that they had used against Germany, and—naturally again—they did not yet use the language of "unconditional surrender" when it came to a military test, in Korea. Although they had eagerly sought Russian aid against Germany, they did not now seek German aid against Russia. That would be going too far, and it is one of the political weaknesses of the Jew that he is the victim of *idées fixes.* The leading obsession of the Jew is his unreasoning hatred of Germany, which, at this present stage of Europe's cultural evolution, means: unreasoning hatred of Europe.

For several years there have been grumblings and undertones in the American press against "anti-Semitism" in Russia. These dark mutterings began after the Russian rejection in late 1946 of the Jewish-American ultimatum on the atomic weapon question. It was then that the Stalin regime began its inner policy of dropping its numerous Jews from the highest positions, then working on down to the lower positions. Elastically, the Stalin regime tried all approaches to the Jewish leadership: it offered aid to Israel; it withdrew the offer and shut off emigration to Israel; it tried every policy, but still the Jewish-American encirclement policy continued. Wooing the Arabs did not change the mood of the Jewish-American leadership, nor did spurning the Arabs. The press campaign against Russia continued in America and all its European vassal-states. "Russia is anti-Semitic"—thus thundered the American press, and, as political initiates know, this is the worst epithet in the American arsenal of political invective. As Eisenhower said, when accused by Truman of being an anti-Semite: "How low can you get?"

The treason trials in Bohemia are neither the beginning nor the end of a historical process, they are merely an unmistakable turning point. Henceforth, all must perforce reorient their policy in view of the undeniable reshaping of the world-situation. The ostrich-policy is suicide. The talk of "defense against Bolshevism" belongs now to yesterday, as does the nonsense of talking of "the defense of Europe" at a period when every inch of European soil is dominated by the deadly enemies of Europe, those who seek its political-cultural-historical extinction at all costs.

That same barbaric despotism called the Russian empire and presided over by the fat peasant Stalin—Djugashvili, who rules by his cunning a khanate greater than all those gathered together by the mighty Genghis—is today the only obstacle to the domination of the entire Earth by the instrumentality called "UN." This vast Russian empire was created by the Jewish-American hatred of Europe-Germany. During the second world war, in order to prevent Stalin and his pan-Slav nationalist-religious entourage from concluding peace with Europe-Germany, the Jewish-American leadership gave Russia military equipment in unheard-of masses, and political promises, gifts and advantages with unheard-of largesse. With the 14,795 airplanes; 375,883 trucks; and 7,056 tanks given it by America, Russia occupied all Eastern Europe for itself, and advanced into Magdeburg, Weimar and Vienna. The American Secretary of State [George] Marshall acted consciously and openly as a Russian agent in undermining the Chiang regime in China and delivering quietly to Russian vassaldom a quarter of the world's population. It was only later that this conduct of Marshall's seemed reprehensible; at the time, he was regarded as a distinguished diplomat, like Churchill and Roosevelt at Teheran, and was decorated for his service to Russia.

Gradually the picture changed, there was more talk of "anti-Semitism" in Russia, and American public opinion, in prompt and unconditional obedience to the American press, switched over from being anti-German and pro-Russian to being anti-German and anti-Russian.

The epoch marked by the trials in Prague is not absolute; Russian papers still explain that the Jews condemned to death for sacrificing the interests of Bohemia to the interests of Jewry were "enemies of the Jewish people." The American Jewish Committee takes the same line, so that people elsewhere in the world, in places like America and its English appanage, will not develop the idea that it would even be possible for a Jew holding public office in a host country to behave like a Jew and not like a loyal member of the host country. The American Jewish Committee, however, gives no explanation whatever, not even in mere words, of what possible reason Russia would have for charging loyal Russian subjects with sacrificing Russian interests to Israeli interests. They give us no clue. Apparently they would have the world believe that the canny peasant regime of Stalin is embarking on entirely unmotivated adventures in the same realm of world politics which destroyed the political power of national socialist Europe; the power of the Jewish culture-state-nation-people-race.

The question of "guilt" or "innocence" in these, or any other political trials, like the stinking horror of Nuremberg, is historically meaningless. The Jewish victims in Prague, like the Rosenbergs in America, merely did not understand how late it was in the development of the "Cold War." The fashion of yesterday, of being pro-Russian in word and act, has changed. The Rosenbergs were not *au courant.* The Jewish officials in Prague also were living in yesterday and felt far more secure than they were. In 1952 they behaved as though they were in 1945.

Anyone who knows the simple meaning of the word "politics" knows that these trials were not spontaneous outbreaks of "race prejudice" on the part of politically wide-awake Stalin and his power-hungry entourage. These men want power and they will not attack on a front where, in the event of victory, no power could possibly be gained. For 35 years, Stalin has been pro-Jewish in his inner- and outer-policy, and if he now changes, it is for well-considered reasons of state necessity.

The same Jewish press which says Stalin is "anti-Semitic" says that his Jewish victims are "enemies of the Jews." If they really believed this of his victims, the trials show that Stalin is pro-Jewish, not that he is anti-Jewish. However, nothing is easier than to catch the Jewish leaders in contradictions during these times when they are frantically realizing that perhaps their atomic ultimatum, their "UN" front against Russia, their "Cold War" encirclement of Russia and their Korean war were gigantic blunders.

Up to now their objective within Russia has been to replace the

Stalin regime, which the Jews consider as a traitor to the fundamental principle of Bolshevism, with a new Trotsky. Just as they constantly hoped for an internal revolution in Germany, so they have hoped for a revolution against Stalin, a revolution to return to Trotskyism and the fundamental principle of international Bolshevism, a revolution to wipe out religious, pan-Slav Russian nationalist-imperialism, a revolution which would embrace the "United Nations" and bring about a Jewish millennium, the reunion of Baruch and Kaganovich, of Lippman and Ehrenburg, of Buttenwieser and Eisner, of Ana Pauker and Ana Rosenberg. But now, this hope has vanished. There is no way of bringing about the millennium by peaceful means, through coercion of Russia by "Cold War" and "UN."

It is possible now to record the developments which have been rendered inevitable by the clear break signified by the Prague trials.

First, and most important of all to those of us who believe in the liberation of Europe and the imperium of Europe: this is the beginning of the end of the American hegemony of Europe. The shoddy structure of the Morgenthau Plan and the Marshall Plan, of the Schumann Plan and Strassburg Plan, of the American flag flying over European capitals, of NATO, of the systematic subjugation and spoliation of Germany, of the satanic project of constructing a German army to fight Russia on behalf of the occupying Jewish-American enemy, an army without a general staff, officered by democrats and armed with the weapons of 1870, the whole prolonged democratic holiday of Churchills, de Gaulles, Spaaks, Gasperis, Adenauers and Schumanns. For Europe, the Prague trials will act as a historical cathartic to flush out the historical waste-matter of Churchills and their liberal-democratic-communist dirt.

The American hegemony is doomed because all Europe realizes with a start—what *Imperium*, the *Proclamation of London* and the *Frontfighter* have preached for years—that the power on whose behalf Europe is asked to fight, "Bolshevism," is none other than the Jewish culture-state-nation-people-race, that entity which itself is the historical creator and leader of political Bolshevism.

It is obvious that events which were strong enough to force Stalin to reorient his entire world-policy and to become openly anti-Jewish will have the same effect on the elite of Europe. For the American hegemony to endure, it is necessary that the European elite be quite passive—it is of course quite impossible that the European elite would ever actively cooperate with primitive human material like McCloy, Truman, Acheson or Eisenhower—and the Prague trials have gone off with an explosive roar to waken this elite to active resistance against the death plans being hatched for the European organism in Washington by the Jewish-American leadership.

America cannot undo the Prague trials any more than Russia can. From these trials there is now no going back. They are a war-declaration by Russia on the Jewish-American leadership no matter whether or not the Russian press still wraps its explanations in wooly words disclaiming "anti-Semitism." What matters in politics, above all, is not what one says, but what one does. The fact is: the Russian leadership is killing Jews for treason to Russia, for service to the Jewish entity. Nothing can gainsay, or reverse this fact. The European elite will perforce note this fact and be governed accordingly. Russia has publicly before the world named its power-enemy, and has thus removed all controversy on the question of who is the real power-beneficiary of the American hegemony of Europe.

What Was the Slansky Trial?

From November 20 to 27, 1952, the trial of a group of communist party leaders was held in Prague. This trial is known as "The Slansky Trial." Fourteen people were accused: former General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Rudolf Slansky; Minister of Foreign Affairs Vlado Klementis; head of the Central Party Committee Department for Foreign Affairs Bedrzhikh Geminder, editor-in-chief of the *Rude Pravo* newspaper, Andre Simon, Deputy Defense Minister Bedrzhikh Raitsin and other top officials and party leaders. All 14 were convicted. Only three were non-Jewish.

The main man at the trial was Rudolf Slansky (Zaltsman), who was proclaimed the organizer and leader of the anti-Soviet conspiracy. Having shown himself a talented publicist and organizer, Slansky became the editor-in-chief of the central communist newspaper *Rude Pravo* in 1925, when he was 20. Soon, in 1929, he was elected a member of the Central Party Committee. It was this congress that swept away all those who opposed unconditional subordination to Moscow. In 1935 Slansky was elected a deputy to the National Assembly of Czechoslovakia. After the Munich agreement of 1938, which gave the country to Nazi Germany, he and others, together with Klement Gotwald at the head, got political asylum in Moscow. There he was noticed by Stalin who praised his loyalty and organizational abilities.

In 1944 Slansky was sent from Moscow to Slovakia to organize the anti-Nazi uprising, which he used for party interests. Slansky was one of the leaders of the 1948 February revolt, which paved the way for communist dictatorship in Czechoslovakia. When he was at the height of his party career, he was unexpectedly shifted from the post of deputy premier (September 1951) and then arrested on October 23.

Slansky was accused of high treason, subversive activities, sabotage and attempting to assassinate President Klement Gotwald of Czechoslovakia and other party leaders.

All Jews involved in the Slansky Trial were accused of Zionism. Judge Novak and prosecuting attorney Urvalek demanded that the accused confess that the interests of Czechoslovakian people were alien to them, first of all, because they were Jews.

The court sentenced 11 people to capital punishment and three people to life imprisonment. Those sentenced to death were executed on December 2, 1952.

In the dark days of 1945, many Europeans embraced the American occupation as the lesser of two evils. During the past seven years the comparative destructiveness of Russian barbarism and American-Jewish Bolshevism has appeared in its true proportions, the proportions set forth in *Imperium*, Volume II: a Russian occupation would be far less dangerous to Europe because of the abysmal cultural gulf between Russia and the West. This gulf would render impossible the erection of a vassal-state system, because there are no religious pan-Slavs in Europe, and the Russian barbarian leadership trusts no one else. The notion—fostered by wild American propaganda—that Russia could kill off the 250 million people of Europe

need not be taken seriously. It is a vile insult to European spiritual resources and masculinity, as well as being a historical nightmare and originated no doubt in the brain of some American writer of science-fantasy stories.

For political purposes, and increasingly for total cultural purposes, America is dominated absolutely by the culture-state-nation-people-race of the Jew. America in Europe appeals to all the forces of culture retardation and reaction, the forces of laziness and degeneracy, of inferiority and bad instincts. From the spiritual sewers of Europe, America can siphon up an endless number of Churchills to do its dirty work of dividing, despoiling and destroying Europe in a suicidal war.

Henceforth, the European elite can emerge more and more into affairs, and will force the Jewish-American leadership to render back, step by step, the custody of European destiny to Europe, its best forces, its natural, organic leadership. If the Jewish-American leaders refuse, the new leaders of Europe will threaten them with the Russian bogeyman. By thus playing off Russia against the Jewish-American leadership, Europe can bring about its liberation, possibly even before the Third World War.

A second inevitable development from the turning point of the Prague trials is the intensification of the American diplomatic offensive against Russia—the "Cold War." The press campaign will intensify in America and in Europe; Russia will become morally blacker and blacker; the American armament will be accelerated; all potential Soviet agents will be liquidated by the "United Nations." Russia will naturally retaliate: today *Pravda* says "Zionism is a tool of American imperialism." Tomorrow it will say: "American imperialism is the tool of Zionism."

A third inevitable development: the collapse of the American-Jewish position in the Near East and throughout Islam. Since Russia will be unable to retreat from its anti-Jewish policy and the Jewish state-nation-people-race from its anti-Russian policy, since for each one there is no other power-opponent in the world, Russia will perforce ally itself with Islam, and Islam will perforce ally itself with Russia. Dark clouds of tragedy are gathering over the operetta-state of Israel, with its 1 million population surrounded by a sea of 300 million Muslims in whose face it has just spat, emboldened by the brawn of its big American lackey. The lackey is still big, still stupid, still willing—but he is 5,000 miles away, and the concern will grow graver in Israel, and in secret places there, evacuation plans are being re-examined. . . .

Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey And the Post-War Fascist International

By Kevin Coogan. This book is a fascinating survey of Yockey's wide-ranging career and of the colorful array of individuals in both the American "right" and "left" who intersected with Yockey during his heyday. The author relied upon a wide-ranging assembly of sources from all philosophical points of view to craft this most fascinating volume. #245, softcover, 644 pages, ***$19.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge a copy to Visa or MasterCard or send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon on page 80 of this issue. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S.

A fourth inevitable development is the weakening of the American position in Japan, and within a few years it is quite possible we will see the final expulsion of the American occupation troops from Japan. Even today these troops are ordered to wear mufti on the Japanese streets, and it is unavoidable that the coming intensification of Russian policy against the Jewish American regime of Washington will automatically heighten the nationalist activity of the politically conscious Japanese elite.

Many other developments *must* follow, developments which no head in the Kremlin is now contemplating. Some are regular, and foreseeable, others are imponderables and cannot even be imagined: one thing is sure—whoever declares war on the Jew will soon be engaged in a fight of world-wide dimensions and increasing viciousness, for the power of the Jewish state-nation-people-race is widespread, and the leadership of this state-nation-people-race conducts its policy with its emotions rather than intellectually, subject as it is to obsessions and *idées fixes.*

To us in Europe, the trials are welcome; they clear the air. The opponents have now defined themselves. America recedes now to its proper position, that of the armorer and the technician, the world's assembly line, the supplier of biological units called GIs to whoever is situated to pull the appropriate strings—in World War I, it was England, in World War II it was Jewry. As far as Europe is concerned, the Jewish leaders may as well pull down the Stars and Stripes and run up the Star of David.

It was fatuous enough to ask Europe to fight for America, it was silly enough to ask it to "defend itself against Bolshevism"—under the leadership of Frankfurter, Lehmann and Morgenthau—but now it is too absurd to ask Europe to fight to wipe out "anti-Semitism" in Russia. Is there one European—just one—who would respond to this war-aim? But today, openly, without any possible disguise, this is the *raison d'etre* of the coalition against Russia, for Russia has named its chief enemy, its sole enemy, and the sly peasant leadership of pan-Slavs in the Kremlin is not given to frivolity in its foreign policy.

The trials have made easier the task of the European Liberation Front. This front was the first organ to warn Europe of the extinction in slavery promised for it by an alliance, supposedly with America, but actually with the culture-state-nation-people-race of the Jew.

We repeat our message to Europe: no European must ever fight except for sovereign Europe; no European must ever fight one enemy of Europe on behalf of another enemy.

Europe has one aim: to actualize its destiny. This means, to reconquer its sovereignty, to reassert its mission, to establish its imperium, to give to the world an era of order and European peace. In the actualization of this mighty, irresistible destiny, all extraneous events are mere material to be utilized. Inwardly, therefore, the words of the London Proclamation are as true today as they were in 1948, as they will be in 1960: "No, Europe is no more interested in this projected war than in a struggle between two Negro tribes in the Sudan." ❖

FRANCIS PARKER YOCKEY was a political theorist and sociologist who dealt with the decline of western civilization. His most famous work, *Imperium*, was published and promoted by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto. Yockey advocated a unified European continent in defense of the values of the west. Unjustly maligned, Yockey's work has largely been pushed to the very fringes of American political thought. For more from Francis Parker Yockey, see TBR's cover story from the January/February 2005 issue.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

Not wishy-washy on Washington . . .
Back in September of last year, *The Washington Times* ran a feature article concerning George Washington. Specifically, it concerned the near total lack of interest in him or his achievements in American public school textbooks. For many readers, this is old news. But what is not old news is that there is a man, Bill Sanders, a businessman in New Jersey, who is starting a one man campaign to get Washington into the public school classroom through portraits, as well as lobbying textbook publishing firms. It seems that his efforts are being stymied by the American Civil Liberties Union. Now, how the reintroduction of George Washington into school classrooms has anything to do with civil liberties boggles the mind, but the ACLU has threatened to file suit if Washington's personage is treated with any respect in their public school system.

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History is first casualty of Iraq war . . .
New Dawn reported last year that the occupation forces in Iraq have been systematically destroying the ancient cultural heritage of what is now called Iraq. Specifically, the occupiers have come close to destroying several archeological sites. Furthermore, the hanging gardens, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, rebuilt under Saddam Hussein's reign in Iraq, have been destroyed. Just as bad, the ancient palace of Nebuchadnezzar has also been razed and more and more priceless artifacts have been damaged. It should come as no surprise though, for an American occupying force having been raised with the plastic values of the throw-away society should not be expected to even understand the nature of these treasures, never mind the value of preserving them.

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Who are really the victims? . . .
We're happy to report that in October of last year, the Supreme Court of Georgia threw out that state's "hate crimes" law as "unconstitutionally vague." Jewish groups immediately screamed "anti-Semitism." However, the court opined, that the list of "victim" groups was undefined. No one is sure what that means exactly, for the federally protected and mobilized groups are well known to all. Regardless, a nice piece of American history.

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War propaganda as history . . .
There was allegedly a 12-year-old Dutch boy who wrote a diary about the Nazi invasion of Rotterdam. It became a best seller and was yet another indictment of the brutalities of the National Socialist regime in Germany. *My Sister and I*, as the diary came to be called, was on the best seller list in the U.S. in 1941, and helped turn the tide away from nationalism toward interventionism in Europe. This diary is not quite as famous as the Anne Frank forgery, but a forgery it is. The British government has admitted that the 1941 publication was an elaborate fake concocted by the British Secret Service in order to turn Americans toward intervention on the side of England. Official mythology about World War II suffers yet another blow.

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Holocaust of the senses . . .
We have to laugh. The Holocaust profiteers are at it again. Now, their latest gimmick comes from the Yad Vashem Holocaust Center of Jerusalem, the very nerve center of modern Jewish identity. It seems the thrust of this new gimmick is to provide, over the internet, the names and circumstances of each and every Jew killed in the Holocaust during World War II, thereby creating a massive database searchable by country of origin, name, date, date of birth, or almost any other criterion. Documents collected by Yad Vashem over the last 50 years are being fed into a computer for worldwide distribution. College students have been volunteering to put the information into electronic form for easy access. Of course, not mentioned is the admission by Yad Vashem that nearly 50 percent of its personal testimonies have been thrown out due to obvious fabrication, but that's old news, and is largely being washed away as they construct their attempted rebuttal to the THE BARNES REVIEW and other independent researchers. We needn't repeat that the only reason Yad Vashem is going through this trouble is to refute, well, us. Death certificates kept by the Nazis, reports from the Red Cross and other evidences against the exterminationist theory are being thrown out, with the assumption that every Jew that died in the camps was executed. They can collect hundreds of thousands of documents, but they cannot reconstruct a single gas chamber at Auschwitz. The contradictions, numbering in the thousands, among "survivors" are not dealt with seriously, but instead, another institution with an ideological and psychological end is being erected. Only Rip Van Winkle could belive this.

White Plight

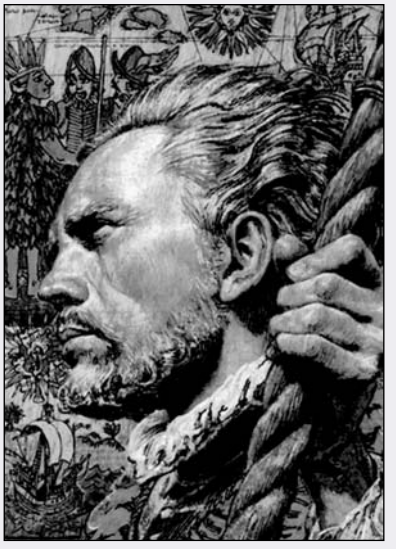
ACCORDING TO A DECEMBER, 2004 REUTERS report, white poverty in South Africa is reaching endemic proportions. The destruction of industry, the brain drain of South African whites to other lands, and the incompetence of the black-Jewish regime in the country have all but destroyed the economy, once one of the most powerful in the world. Reuters relates: "A few years ago, it was unimaginable to see whites begging at traffic lights or working as parking attendants. Now, it is a common sight."

True Cause of Lenin's Death Now Revealed

THE WELCOME DEATH OF VLADIMIR LENIN has always been a bit of a mystery to scholars. However, the fall of the USSR has been a boon to Russia-specialists dealing with the Soviet period, for the archives, though a wreck, and deliberately mislabeled, have brought to light many things that had lain hidden in the vaults of the Soviet state. One of these things had been the cause of Lenin's death in 1924. Normally, it is assumed that Lenin died of arteriosclerosis. This is largely because the Soviet government had demanded of Lenin's doctors that the true cause of his death be hidden. The medical reports of the autopsy were altered, removing any mention of cellular damage and artery damage normally associated with what really killed Lenin, syphilis. Only nine out of the 27 doctors who had treated Lenin would sign the altered report. Blood vessel damage and his paralysis are normally caused by syphilis. Further, the medications he was treated with were solely for syphilis, namely salvarsan, which caused severe side effects, and was thus discontinued. The affects of the salvarsan were negated by the additional use of potassium iodine, a combination that, at the time, was also only used to treat syphilis.

Here, Vladimir Lenin sits in a wheelchair during the last few days of his life. Recent research has shed some additional light on the manner of the tyrant's death—syphilis. The opening of the Soviet archives will no doubt lead to many more discoveries about the secrets of the Soviet empire and its lackeys in the West.

Embark on the Grandest Adventure of them All!



The Quest for the Truth

The world is a far stranger, more interesting and dangerous place than the official keepers of the records would have you believe. Not only have you been lied to and deliberately misled by those in positions of power and influence . . .

. . . but you have been misinformed by otherwise well-intentioned journalists and historians passing on the tripe about historical events fed them by the elite that controls the "official" versions of history. THE BARNES REVIEW magazine is dedicated to the principle of bringing "history into accord with the facts," the mission of our namesake, Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes *(pictured far right)* **. . .**

Revisionist history in action: *While many Americans have been led to believe the three men shown above saved the world, they are, in fact, some of the worst war criminals in history: Winston Churchill ordered the purposeful massacre of hundreds of thousands of civilians during WWII at Dresden (amongst other war crimes); FDR ensured 586,000 Americans would be killed and maimed by lying and provoking America into WWII; and Josef Stalin starved, imprisoned, tortured and executed more than 21 million of his own people—mostly Christians—making him one of the worst mass murderers in world history.*

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Irving Babbitt, Rousseau & Today's Imperialism

It is normally the case that liberalism and "humanitarianism" are considered paths to peace and prosperity. From Adam Smith to Immanuel Kant, the notion of liberalism was nearly identical to that of peace. However, underrated political philosopher Irving Babbitt took a slightly different view using the arch liberal and revolutionary ideas of Jean Jacques Rousseau to argue that war is the result of liberalism or a political humanitarianism.

By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

I. LIBERALISM AS THE ROOT CAUSE OF WARFARE

While it hardly merits another mention that the scientific, modern era has had more wars than previously, and that these wars have been infinitely more destructive than before, it is quite another matter to take liberalism, or, in this case, the ideology of Jean Jacques Rousseau as very much its root cause.

For Irving Babbitt, and if one excuses this oversimplification, the history of political ideas can be divided into two. First, the rule of religion. At least, this means the understanding of a cosmic order that "created things" only incompletely exemplify. In other words, that the things of Earth are connected to the things of Heaven, however conceived. On the other hand, there has developed an amoral understanding of the "natural man" that excludes the necessary conformity to a common, supersensory integrative principle. Babbitt writes:

> The older religious control has been giving way for several centuries past to individualistic and centrifugal tendencies, and the danger is now manifest that in the absence of any new integrating element, what may triumph in our modern world, as it finally triumphed in the ancient world, is the principle of naked force. (*Democracy and Leadership*, 51)

Irving Babbitt
Forgotten visionary warned of consequences of "naked force."

And again, "The yielding of religious control to an anarchical naturalism led in the political order to the triumph of naked force and to the decline of ancient civilization." (50)

The final notion in his "two types" typology is that, without religion (and Babbitt uses this word in a very broad way), the only remaining reality is that of force, chaos and continual warfare. He says again:

> Christian virtue in particular has its foundation in the law of humility. The man who takes on the yoke of this law enters, at the same time, into a realm of free conscience; he has ceased to be subject to any mundane state and has become a member of the commonwealth or City of God. This divided allegiance seemed to Machiavelli a source of weakness and effeminacy. Humility should give way to patriotic pride. (62)

For Machiavelli, as well as Hobbes, Christian virtue, or any system that fosters humility, is a source of weakness. Its substitute is a certain pride, not in culture or village life, but of the state apparatus. This is the main distinction Babbitt sees in the history of political thought.

Again, to add a further illustration, Babbitt turns to another of the radicals of the Renaissance, Thomas Hobbes. His central understanding of politics, as is well known, is that man is irredeemably wicked, and, therefore, men come to the conclusion that only an absolutist state can keep each man safe from other men. "Right" merely comes to mean the obligation of the absolutist state to protect each subject under its rule. Babbitt writes on this:

> Hobbes's assertion of absolute and unlimited sovereignty recalls the medieval notion of sovereignty with a most important difference: it rests upon force and is in this sense imperialistic; it does not, like the sovereignty of the Middle Ages, have a supernatural sanction. (65)

The crux of the matter, and this leads immediately into his critique of Rousseau and imperialism, is this:

> With the growth of the new philosophy, man was encouraged to indulge more freely his natural desires. At the same time, scientific discovery was making increasingly possible the satisfaction of these desires. It was gradually developing a vast machinery designed to minister to man's material comfort and convenience and destined to culminate in the industrial revolution. [Certain moralists] warned the English, who were entering an era of commercial and imperial expansion, that this expansion, with its concomitant growth of luxury would, so far as the individual is concerned, be an expansion of vice and selfishness. (71)

In other words, one cannot, at the level of state, enter into a period of imperialism and warfare, rape and plunder distant lands for profit and rule them cruelly, and, at the same time, demand, at home, the highest moral rectitude.

Whether it be the denigration of Christian virtue as being incompatible with patriotism, or, as in Calvin's Geneva, completely blend statism with religion, the state ends up being the winner in both cases. There is no "*civitas dei* in which [one] may take refuge from the secular power." The state became a "divinity on Earth."

Even those like John Locke, who wished to elevate the primacy of individual liberty and private property, seemed also oblivious to the fact that these two, outside of a Platonic, cosmic order, can also become absolutes. Majorities, as well as the controllers of property, seek to dominate the lives of those over which they have power in no different manner than those who control the state. In other words, all the social experimentation of the Enlightenment ended up in the same place, man under the tutelage of force: whether it be the state, money, majority or privilege. The place of Rousseau, however, was special, and gave rise to warfare and imperialism in a far more radical manner than the above.

II. MANKIND AS THE PLAYTHING OF OUTSIDE FORCES

During the period of time just quickly described, from the end of the Renaissance to the beginning of the Enlightenment, the notion of man had changed radically. Not only was he considered the plaything of outside forces, but, paradoxically, he was considered, at root, better than he had heretofore been considered. In other words, mankind was conceived as naturally good, only perverted by bad ideas and institutions.

For Rousseau, man in his natural state (i.e. before the development of religion and the state) was basically good, independent and given to indulge each and every pleasure possible. He did not make war on his fellows because his instincts (which basically were his only guide, rather than reason) were repulsed at the suffering of others. Therefore, man in his natural state was happy: he was independent and free, as well as empathetic, not wishing to harm others. (96)

It might not be a surprise to consider, then, that Rousseau's political vision, at least in certain respects, was to return man as best as possible to this natural state. For Babbitt, it was the "glorification of the instinctive and subrational." (97) For Rousseau, then, the simpler one is, and the poorer—the lower on the social scale—the more these loving and free instincts held sway. The higher, the less love and empathy was to be found. (98) The transition from the state of nature, that is, the state of anarchic freedom and empathy, was brought about by private property, where work and domination became necessary, and men became unequal to one another socially and economically speaking. Ideologies sprung up to justify this new order, and mankind, rather than becoming free, was enslaved to labor, while luxury existed for the few.

Rousseau's solution, however, for Babbitt as well as other writers, is worth discussing. For one who believes in the natural goodness of "unspoiled" and precivilized man, how are men to be returned to this state? By what mechanism is it possible to return them, who have already been corrupted, to the glorious state of nature. The answer to this is to be found in his most famous work, *The Social Contract.*

Here, as Babbitt writes, "the only free and legitimate government is that founded upon a true social compact." (110) Each individual surrenders his natural right to the collective, and the decision of the collective, it is hoped, will then reflect that natural virtue of the whole. This reflection is famously called Rousseau's "general will." Rights, that is to say, the egocentric drives to power, are alienated to the whole community, where they can come to reflect a true public (rather than private) good.

Regardless of this theory's partial responsibility for the French Revolution, it makes no sense. There is no reason to believe that an already corrupted humanity will be able to recognize the general will however it comes into existence. Therefore, Rousseau patches up the theory by positing a lawgiver, a godlike individual, or prophet, who will now enlighten humanity as to what the general will is. To some extent, minds such as Robespierre or Lenin have taken this idea of Rousseau's very seriously. "By asserting a general will that is at once absolute and shifting, he achieved the paradox of basing government on permanent revolution. (113)

The notion of "permanent revolution" was hatched here, as the general will, and the lawgiver that will not provide it, but help give birth to it, has no check of any kind. Rousseau was personally aware that this was a revolutionary ideology.

For Rousseau the state did not exist. The people, gathered together, seeking the general will by putting aside (or alienating) their natural (i.e. egotistical) rights, was the state. There could be no bureaucracy because sovereignty resided only in the people in deliberation. If a man disagrees with the rest in deliberation, it means he is not free, and he is still shackled to his older and egoistical ends. He, in Babbitt's words:

> . . . can console himself by the reflection that he was mistaken, that what he took to be the general will was not his will. If his private opinion had won, he would have been doing something contrary to his true will and his true liberty. In exercising constraint upon him, therefore, the majority is simply "forcing him to be free." (114)

The community becomes a god. For Rousseau, even a new set of pagan rites should be set up to sanction the new order, and like the Roman pagans, these heroes that were venerated existed to establish bonds among citizens, and, in so doing, facilitate loyalty to the regime. Again, state and spiritual order are one, or, even more accurately, there is no spiritual order, and the community now has taken the place of the deity.

Parenthetically, it should be noted at this point that this

describes the Jewish community. In essence, Judaism is precisely self-worship.

III. MANKIND REPLACES GOD WITH COMMUNITY

What do liberalism and Rousseau have to do with imperialism? The answer is twofold, and simple. In doing away with the virtue of humility, mankind has now the community as his god. A strange view of patriotism, from Machiavelli to Rousseau, is now the order of the day. Now, Babbitt calls this "nationalism," but misuses the word. By nationalism Babbitt is referring to the deranged worship of the state apparatus: symbols, armies, territorial expansion, bureaucracies and the like. Nationalism as a serious political vision has nothing to do with those things, but instead bases its pride in culture, language and religion. Nevertheless, the worship of the state on the one hand, and the rapid advancement of science, on the other is a horrid concoction that is responsible for imperialism, according to Babbitt. (142) He writes:

> An underlying influence here is Rousseau's reinterpretation of "virtue.". . . According to the new ethics, virtue is not restrictive but expansive, a sentiment and even an intoxication. In its unmodified natural form, it has its basis in pity which may finally develop into the virtue of the great cosmopolitan souls of whom he speaks in the Second Discourse [another major work of Rousseau], who transcend natural frontiers and embrace the whole of the human race in their benevolence. We are here at the headwaters of the sentimental internationalism of the past century. (143)

One need not be reminded that this sentiment is even stronger at the beginning of the 21st century. But in both the 18th, as well as the 21st century, such an imagination that is manifest by the imperialist derives from the idea that people represent groups, groups, more specifically, that stand in the way of a new benevolent order. Such groups, therefore, need to be neutralized if the new order is to be born. Therefore, as Babbitt says, "the last stage of sentimentalism is homicidal mania." (151) This homicidal mania, directed at those on the revolutionist's side who are not fanatic enough, also bring in the hero (maybe even the lawgiver himself) who restores order and renders the revolution a crusade. Whether it be Napoleon, Mao or Lenin, the drive was the same. Speaking of France specifically, Babbitt writes:

> I have said that the revolution almost from the start took on the character of a universal crusade. The first principles it assumed made practically all existing governments seem illegitimate. The various peoples were invited to overthrow these governments, based upon usurpation, and, having recovered their original rights, to join with France in a glorious fraternity. . . . (153)
>
> If the Rousseauist set up an ideal of universal brotherhood that led actually to universal conscription, the utilitarian for his part has put prime emphasis on material organization and efficiency and so, with the aid of physical science, has gradually built up an enormous mass of interlocking machinery which was, in theory, to serve humanity and promote the greatest good for the greatest number, but has in practice been pressed into the service of the will to power of individuals and social groups and nationalities. As a result of the coming together of the various factors I have enumerated, war has become almost inconceivably maleficent. (157)

Here is a portrait of Jean Jacques Rousseau in a characteristic outfit of an Armenian. The purpose of this sort of dress is not entirely known, except to say that Rousseau was internationally known as an eccentric personality. Rousseau is one of the most read and quoted political theorists in world history, yet his "vision" was attacked—and perhaps rightfully so—by "forgotten visionary" Irving Babbitt, professor of French literature at Harvard in the early part of the 20th century.

Now, warfare became the problem of entire nations, each with an idyllic imagination of their own making, armed with the latest marvels of science. The Enlightenment destroyed man's sense of a universal order of the cosmos, the Renaissance made the state a god, Rousseau gave it is revolutionary coloration, and those like Napoleon brought it on the course of world war. ❖

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The Templars

"Fratres militae templi"

In A.D. 1119, the Order of the Knights of the Templars was established by Hugues de Payns[1] for the protection of the pilgrims going to Jerusalem, of their lodgings and travel routes. Bandits and wolves had to be prevented from disturbing travel and trade. The seat of the grand master was at the ruins of the Temple of Solomon. (Long ago, Hiram—the Philistine king—had assisted Solomon with building materials and expert advice and building materials, without which the Hebrews could never have erected such a structure.) The Middle Ages were in full swing.

BY WULF SCHULDES

Both Hiram of the Philistines and Solomon of the Hebrews were heroes of the Knights of the Templars. Since their service at the temple, the Templars had a keen interest in building and building trades. Before being admitted to the order, a future knight had to vow chastity, obedience and poverty. Some accounts indicate the future knight had to perform various despicable rites, including trampling upon or spitting on a crucifix.

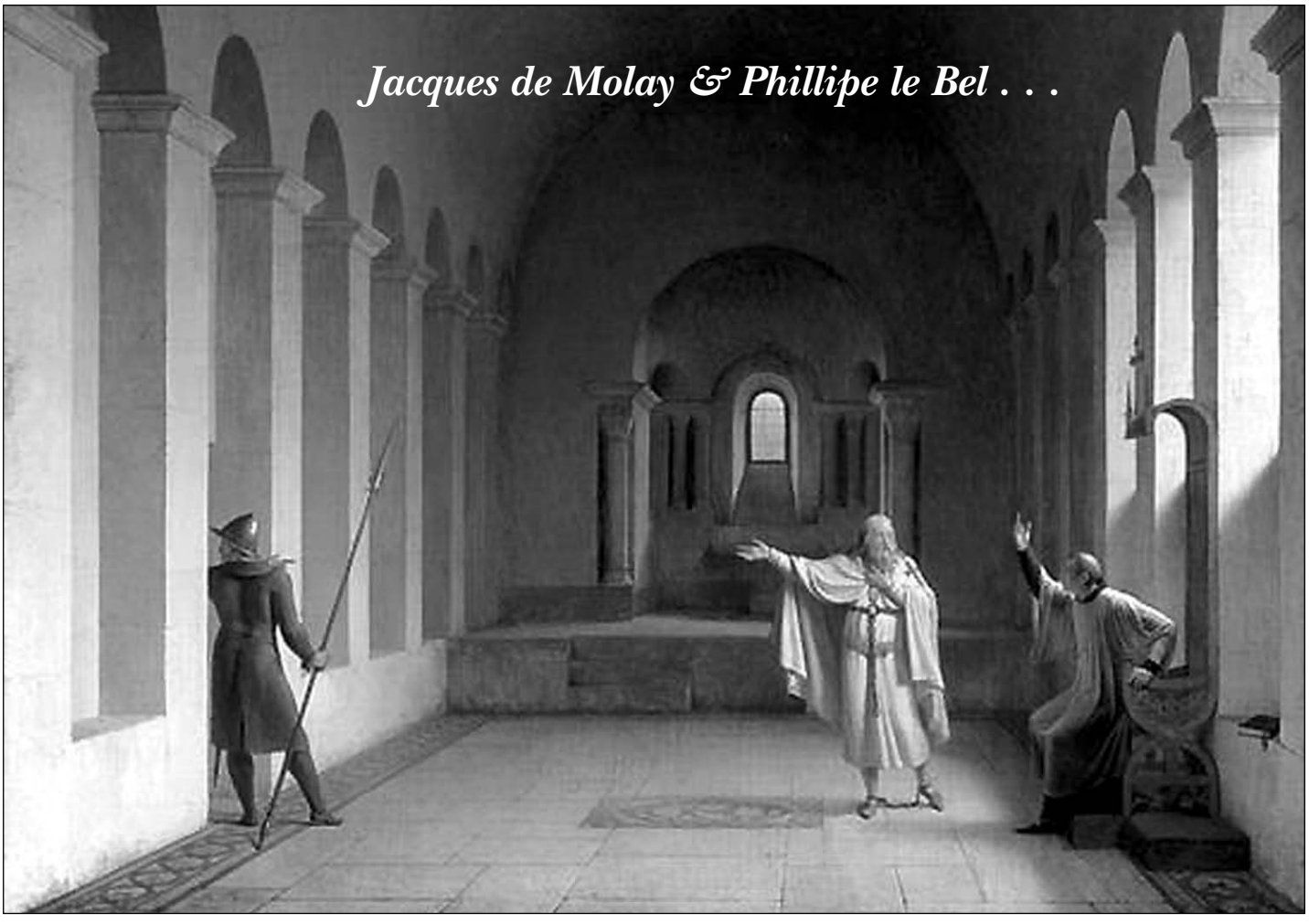
The order grew with the requirements of their tasks. They were totally independent, but would not remain so very long. Twenty years after their founding, they were placed under the authority of the pope. Even so, the order grew at a rapid pace, particularly when a sea route was opened to the Holy Land. When the crusaders had to abandon the Holy Land in 1291, the Templars lost their *raison d'etre.* But the 172 years in this completely new country had left an imprint on them: that of secrecy, sorcery and cabbalism.

Back in Europe, they did not dwindle, as one might expect, but did what was natural to them: they kept growing . . . spreading into Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, England and Ireland. Their main presence was inevitably in France, with the seat of the grand master in Paris. Toward the beginning of the 14th century, the order had 10,000 command posts, military bases and fortified country estates all over Europe.

Most heads of state in Europe took a keen interest in the court proceedings, and were kept informed. On May 12, 1310, 54 knights were burnt at the stake. The same fate would befall the grand master.

The Templars did not recognize any authority other than their grand master, who was reportedly under the jurisdiction of the pope. The order enjoyed all kinds of special rights and privileges. Their estates were extraterritorial, and they paid neither taxes nor tithes. For this reason, laypersons joined the order, just to avoid paying a tax. Independent as the Templars were, they could do as they pleased.

Due to the powerful presence of the Templar Order in France at that time, the numerous little Christian church groups were condemned to play second fiddle. Not happy with this situation, the Christians needed to unite into a more powerful entity. It was to be the theologians who would assemble in Paris, each one representing his regional church, and each bringing with him the "treasure" of a particular religious



code of belief. The task became a search for the right doctrine: a true extract of the divine scriptures. This unification of dogmas led to the creation of one single French national church. France had thus taken the first step and had achieved the target of a unified church. In A.D. 1305, a new pope of this universal church had to be elected. Pope Clement V, a Frenchman, chose Avignon over Rome as his seat. All this was possible due to the help of the secular power of King Philippe IV of France. In return, a national church strengthened his position. At this point, reports of the battles that were staged by pope and king contradict one another, to say the least. According to Kammeier,[2] the best known description of those struggles is offered by the forged tradition of the so-called destruction of the Order of the Templars in A.D. 1307.

The wording of the original Templar rule has been handed down in both French and Latin text. The Latin text exists in two versions. The French version appears in three manuscripts, each contradicting the other.

It is assumed that the Templars resisted the unification of the church, at least to an extent. They were enormously wealthy, so wealthy, in fact, as to finance the construction of the Gothic cathedrals in France. History has it that the king was desirous of the wealth of the Templars. As it turned out, Philippe le Bel (the Beautiful) did not enrich his coffers from the wealth of the order. In fact, much of the money they provided was given to the Hospitallers, and some to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Frankly, there was not all that much left over. To quote Nesta Webster: "Pope Clement distinctly

Set in 1314, the painting above evokes the moment when Knights Templar Grand Master Jacques de Molay received the last exhortations of the confessor of French King Philippe to acknowledge crimes he did not commit. Below, Rosslyn Chapel in Scotland, dedicated in the 15th century. Some claim it was built by surviving Templars and that it may be the repository of the Holy Grail. The Grail itself may not be, as commonly conceived, a cup that Jesus drank out of at the Last Supper, but, according to recent research, might be a platter, or even Salome's platter which bore the head of John the Baptist, or even be that severed head itself. According to a new theory, the Baptist was a rival (not just a forerunner) of Jesus, and the Templars were Johannites, followers of John.

stated that the king was 'not prompted by avarice . . . '." Clement, who at first instinctively sought to protect the order, had a change of heart, when news of the alleged confessions came to light. (Confessions were obtained by torture.) King Philippe IV had already accused the Templars of heresy, secrecy and immoral practices back in 1305.

We can ask ourselves: were the habits of the order depraved? They had brought back bad habits from the Orient, such as certain vulgarities. Even today, there are sayings in France, the like of, "He swears like a Templar." Or, "He drinks like a Templar."

Since any contact with women was strictly forbidden in the Templar credo, the presence of young boys at various posts was suspicious, and one might assume that many, if not most, members were themselves homosexual. An expression during their time was: "Beware of the kiss of the Templars." To fill their ranks, outcasts and criminals were accepted into the order.

Aside from contacts with several Islamic mystical orders, the Templars had befriended Jewish cabbalists. As Knights of Solomon's Temple, it was only natural to be pro-Jewish. The timeless idea of the "temple" stood above the "church."

On October 13, 1307, on orders from the king, French military forces and gendarmes captured the Templar posts and arrested the brethren. During the course of their trials, accusations rained down upon the Templars. Eventually, they would ultimately confess, if not immediately, then under torture. Although the military potential of the order had grown to an estimated 15,000 knights and 45,000 sergeants, they were powerless to defend themselves, being that they were scattered across all of Western Europe.

Jacques de Molay was tortured *and eventually burnt alive on a Friday the 13th (with his fellow Templar Geoffrey de Charnay, the preceptor of Normandy), but according to legend dramatically placed horrible curses on his enemies while in the flames—curses that came true. Molay and Charnay declared that their confessions were false and made only to minimize their torture.*

The financial empire of the order was nothing short of amazing. Their fleet rivaled that of Venice, and they had monopolized trade to the Orient: weapons, horses, spices, wine, sugar, silk, carpets and fabrics. Indeed, crusading had proven to be a profitable business, piling riches upon riches. The order ruled over castles, estates, villages, woods and serfs.

The order had granaries, filled to the brim with the bounty of rich harvests, which were put to good use during times of famine. The scarcity of cash in the Middle Ages forced the order to create their own bank, with branches at every command post. Soon everyone, including the king, was to utilize those banks. They provided a complete banking service for the times. (During the Middle Ages, charging interest was considered usury, and only Jews, the inventors of the usury system, had privilege to do so. Thus, the order was victorious in competing successfully with them.)

There were other tasks the Templars tackled. Since towns and cities had barely enough money to repair city walls, there was no money for churches, and certainly no money for mighty cathedrals and domes. Only the Templars had the means to fund such projects. This they had done since 1140. Under the protection of the order was a tightly organized guild of master builders, stonemasons and sculptors. In order to build as many as 80 gargantuan cathedrals during a 100-year period, considerable knowledge and expertise was necessary. It originated in Citeaux, the mother monastery of the Cistercians (founded in 1098) near Dijon. This order had a long record of cooperation with the Templars. It is no coincidence that the Freemasons (who triggered the French Revolution) refer to their heritage regarding the Templars and call themselves "Sons of Solomon."

At that time, there were no silver mines in Europe, and paper money had not yet been invented. But suddenly there was plenty of silver to stamp coins. The extraordinary scholar Jacques de Mahieu[3] explains: "The Templars had a lucrative trade relationship with a group of Norsemen, who operated silver mines in the area of the Rio Sao Francisco, in the Bahia state of Brazil. The Templars traded steel tools and tradesmen for ingot silver *en mass.*"

La Rochelle, a natural harbor on the Atlantic coast was the main naval base of the Order. It had been fortified early in its history. From here, seven Templar roads reached all critical posts in France.

And this from the Secret Archives in the Vatican: On a separate sheet, added to the Letters of Pope Clement V; docum. "Register Averr.n 48 Bendicti XII" Vol. I, pages 448-451, quoted by Gerard de Sede in *Les Templiers sont Parmi Nous* on October 12, 1307, 42 armed knights escorted several wagons with the total treasure of the order, to La Rochelle, where the load was transferred to 17 ships of the order—that were never to be seen again in Europe.[4] The Order of the Templars had been forewarned and thus had prevented their accumulated wealth from falling into the hands of either the pope or the king, thanks to an excellent intelligence service within the order. Where did these ships end up?

The Templars, who also held posts in Normandy, had undoubtedly heard about the Viking explorations to Vinland (Vineland) and other parts of North America. Enterprising as they were, the Templars investigated all these possibilities. Did they not have a large fleet of vessels, now potentially idle since the abandonment of the

Middle East?

When the conquistadors arrived in Mexico, the Indians were well advanced in metallurgy of silver, gold and copper, skills they had acquired from Yarl Ullmann. He had been welcomed as a white god (Quetzalcoatl), and had taught them many technical procedures such as the lost-wax-casting technique. Interestingly, the art of goldsmithing was better developed in Peru, where they possessed techniques completely lost to our time.

For us it is likely inconceivable that Emperor Charles V ordered the melting of silver and gold art objects from Peru. What we have today of Peruvian ancient art objects, were discovered in gravesites—untouched by the *conquista*. Pre-*conquista* Mexicans possessed the skills to work silver, gold and copper, as it was found in a pure form in the rivers and even at the surface on open ground throughout the region, without need to extract it from ore. In Peru, they had refined (industrialized) these techniques even further. One area, situated on the eastern slopes of the Sierras, was later named by the Spaniards Sierra de la Plata ("Silver Mountains"). Silver was plentiful and treasured higher than gold. Some of the open silver mines were highly productive. In eastern Brazil, where it was found and then cast into bars, it would subsequently be shipped via the Parnaiba and Sao Francisco rivers to the coast, there to be loaded in Panuco, Mexico (confirmed by indigenous traditions), thus arriving from a "land across the ocean."

And what became of the Templars (who had narrowly escaped the executioners of King Philippe back in France), after having landed in Brazil?

Though still bound by their vows of celibacy, some came to see it a necessity to father offspring with the local native women. Gradually they would begin to relapse from their vows, later immigrating to Mexico, where they found more favorable living conditions. Yet these remnants of Templar membership retained a high degree of their previous culture, which, when contrasted with that of the indigenous Mexican Indians, was markedly different. Their tribal name was now Tecpantlaken. Cortez and a few of the conquistadors immediately recognized their advanced culture and higher level of civilization. Had the cross arrived in Mexico with the Templars?

A quote from Jacques de Mahieu: "Even if one questions some of the evidence presented, there still remains enough to make it impossible to refute our conclusions: the archeological traces, the historic evidence and the reminiscences."

The Spanish adventurers, who had already seen white Indians in the Antilles, were astonished by this high culture within the Mexican aristocracy and by their light skin, their beards and blond hair. They would be even more astonished when they would frequently find symbols of the cross and the tonsure—as were customary of the medieval clerics back in Europe. These traces remain a testament to their presence. It is thought the cross could only have arrived before the Spanish, with the Templars—since the earliest Vikings were not Christian.

Several chroniclers mention Montezuma's words: "To me you are relatives, for as my father told me, and he in turn heard it from his father: Our ancestors were kings—from whom I descend, not sons of this soil. . . . "

Unfortunately, in an *auto-da-fe*, the conquistadors burnt the last objects that were left by the vanished Templars. Two Spanish authors

Medieval Visitors to America?

Evidence exists of European invasions into North, Central and South America prior to the arrival of the Spaniards. Below are a few dates:

TIMELINE

877—Irish Orthodox monks (Culdees)—For hundreds of years, the Christian churches on the British Isles were on their own and had no connection to Rome. In order to avoid the Vikings and later Rome, the Culdees (céle De) island-hopped to Iceland. Yet no sooner where they settled in, when they were rudely disturbed by the Vikings, who themselves where fleeing fanatical Christianization in Scandinavia. That year, 50 small ships (curachs) left Iceland and promptly vanished. Most onboard were monks. Having no offspring, they left only traces of their existence enmeshed within the oral traditions *de los Indios de Mexico.*

967—Second to arrive in the New World (according to de Mahieu), was Yarl Ullman, with seven ships and 700 Vikings—mostly men, into Panuco, Mexico, where they stayed 20 years, then moved along to Peru.

1000—Viking settlement at Lainse aux Meadows (a site in Newfoundland) has been confirmed with carbon dating and discovery of spindle whorls and several other Viking artifacts.

1307—Arrival of the fleeing Templar fleet from Europe. The Viking crossings to Vinland and other parts of North America are well documented. The longer routes from La Rochelle to Brazil—which the Templars had to take—are not recorded, and therefore doubted by most scholars. But what exactly were these adventure ships? (See below.)

1362—The authentic inscription on the Kensington Rune Stone claims Vikings were in what is now Minnesota in 1362. [See TBR, March/April 2002 for more on the Kensington Rune Stone from several well-known linguists and geologists.—Ed.]

TRANSPORTATION

The (Irish) curach was a boat described by Caesar as only a ship's wooden skeleton covered by cattle skins. The curach dimensions were approximately 11.5 meters long for the 16-rower version, aided by a rectangular sail. Larger versions in the same wood-and-skins design could carry a load of two tons.

The Viking ships—These could carry 20 tons of goods or bounty, and were much sleeker and sturdier: with a 6:1 length-to-width ratio, contrasting the curach's 3:1 ratio dimensions. The larger ships had 32-60 rowers and one or more sails. Besides their naval-rigged ships, the Vikings possessed a wider and slower freighter for carrying people, cargo, supplies and animals.

European freighters of the 12th century—They were well suited for ocean crossings and were propelled by sails only. There seems absolutely no question that the Templars could have crossed the Atlantic, in a direct route toward Brazil or Mexico. We know, of course, that Columbus made the voyage with little difficulty, just as so many sailing ships and caravels had done before him.

In 1534, when Jacques Cartier set out from St. Malo to discover Canada, he chose the direct route rather than hopping across to Iceland first—and he had only a "nutshell" of merely 40 tons for a vessel. Cartier had made this trip many times, just to go fishing off the Grand Banks. In short: the ships of the Middle Ages were quite capable of tackling the Atlantic.

Evidence of Templar Knights in New England?

More than a century before Columbus was said to have discovered America, it is claimed, the Templars were in the New World. Henry St. Clair, earl of Orkney and lord of Rosslyn, left footprints in both the future Canada and the future United States. In 1396, St. Clair sailed with two sons of the Zeno family of Venice to explore the North Atlantic and visit America— at least twice. (His Viking ancestors had been there several centuries earlier.) They left proof, carved in stone, on both sides of the Atlantic, as well as documentary evidence that is accepted by a majority of academics and borne out by a strong oral tradition that has withstood the test of time. Perhaps the most enduring legacy is the long friendship and amity that has lasted for over 600 years between the worldwide Clan Sinclair and the Micmac people of northeastern Canada. The Newport Tower, an edifice in Rhode Island (upper left photo), could possibly be a church dating back to Templar times. Were the structure in Europe, an early dating for it would not be questioned. But here in the United States, "court historians" do not want to accept the fact that this structure more than likely antedates Columbus by a century. Also pictured here are (above right) the incised (and unfortunately enhanced by modern paint) image of The Westford Knight with sword and shield found in Westford, Massachusetts. Thomas C. Lethbridge, curator at the Museum of Archeology and Ethnology at Cambridge University, has identified the coat of arms on the shield as that of Gunn of Thurso. The pommel sword resembles that of a 14th century knight in northern England. At left, a stone found in the 1930s in Westford, Massachusetts, which is a depiction of a ship like that used between 1350 and 1400, according to naval archeologists. Also on the stone are an arrow and the number 184 which some surmise may have indicated that a knight's encampment was but 184 paces from the rock marker. [Source: *Archeological Anomalies* by W.D. Crockett]

refer to this event.[5,6]

We restate that silver was being loaded in the harbor of Parnaiba, onto Templar ships destined for La Rochelle. But surely the Viking offspring who operated the mines were not giving it away for nothing. The Templars offered them technology: architects, master builders, artisans and most importantly, steel tools.

However, three years after the disaster in France, the order was dissolved and metamorphosed into a new Christ Order. Templar ships which hadn't crossed from La Rochelle to Mexico found a new home in the Portuguese harbor of Serra d'el Rei, where they became the cadre for the future Portuguese fleet of world explorers. It may be no surprise to the reader when we find the Portuguese ships of the time flying the Templar flag: a Red Cross on a white background.

The French Templars who were unable to escape arrest on October 13, 1307, were tried in courts by the inquisitor for France—trials that dragged on for several years.

The charges against them: Conducting a ceremony of initiation into the order—accompanied by insults to the cross, denial of Christ and gross obscenities; the adoration and worship of an idol—which was said to be the image of the true God; omission of the words of consecration at Mass; the right of lay-chiefs to abrogate—giving absolution to themselves; and authorization of unnatural vice.

All who confessed, declared they were ordered to spit upon the crucifix. An examination of Templar Grand Master Jacques de Molay, and the preceptor of the order, was held in the presence of three cardinals and four public notaries.

Most heads of state in Europe took a keen interest in the court proceedings, and were kept informed. On May 12, 1310, 54 knights were burnt at the stake. On March 14, 1314, the same fate would befall the grand master.

Of the many knights of the order who had managed to escape La Rochelle via the 17 ships, others found favorable climate in Portugal. Those who had been in Normandy were to leave by ship from Dieppe, *en route* to Scotland, where they would be safe from prosecution.

The Templars—whose name derived from the Temple of Solomon—had a vital interest with everything connected to architecture and building construction. Nesta Webster is quoted: "It is certainly easier to believe that the Judaic traditions were introduced to the masons by the Templars, and grafted on the ancient lore that the Masonic guilds had inherited from the Romana Collegia."

It was only natural then, that the Templars who had arrived in

Scotland made contact with those guilds that were connected to the building trades. Since these guilds were already tightly knit, the secrecy, magic and Solomon Temple myth found ready acceptance. The Knights Templar introduced the mysteries and ceremonies to early guild meetings. Here is the origin of the Scottish Masonic Rites. Nesta Webster: "This explains why Freemasons have always shown indulgence to the Templars."

The surviving Templars in France remained in the background—or were subsequently absorbed by other religious orders of the day—such as the Knights of St. John. In France, de Molay had appointed a new grand master, but the Templars had to remain in hiding—a mere shadow of their former glory. For sure, there had been both good and bad Templars (and likely all shades between). The many habits and vices they had imported from their days in the Orient left a negative impact on European culture that may never be entirely erased. In contrast, however, their great contribution to European architecture stands as their real and visible lasting legacy.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Although the account rests heavily on the integrity of one man—with over 30 years of investigative work in South America, there is ample circumstantial evidence to support these findings.

Two Spanish clerics reported independently that written material was destroyed by the conquistadors.

The Templar seal circa 1300 was later found in the French State Archive during modern times, depicting an Indian with a feather headdress and a loincloth. Shortly after its sensational discovery, the seal was stolen, never to appear again.

Remnants of the ocean-going Templar fleet were to sail south and find refuge in Portugal—where they became the cadre for Portuguese world exploration—their ships still flying the Templar flag.

Templars in northwest France, fleeing persecution, were able to find refuge in Scotland, where they instigated formation of the Freemason societies. The word "Mason" points to the Templar obsession with the building of temples and churches. ❖

Here, a knight of the Temple is depicted as part of a medieval manuscript. Their symbol is well known even today, a red cross on a white background. Did they emigrate to the Americas? Did they actually perform blasphemous and demonic rites? Or did they merely confess under torture? Many medievalists have argued that torture was not used to any great extent in the inquisition (the French, in this instance) and thus conclude that the knights must have been guilty of at least some of the atrocities of which they were accused. Their relation to demonic magic and the occult arts is another question. Mr. Schuldes claims they were, in fact, part of a cabbalistic group that brought these Jewish practices to Europe.

WULF SCHULDES is a scholar of German descent and has been a subscriber to TBR since its inception. He exemplifies the true spirit of Revisionism in that it is researchers outside the stifled mainstream who are making the most significant historical discoveries today.

END NOTES:

[1]A relative of the House of Champagne—who later became the powerful earl of Champagne.

[2]Wilhelm Kammeier—a German jurist who devoted most of his life to uncover the forgery. He coined the phrase "The Great Forgery Action, which took place during the Renaissance." According to Kammeier, a historian must possess the necessary critical judgment and integrity to seek out the truth. It would seem, in our time, it is much easier to find an amateur historian with integrity, love for the truth, and a flair for psychology, while sadly, the court historians with their many degrees may be only too willing to remain politically correct, and perhaps even falsify their findings as required. (It should be noted that both of Kammeier's books have been subsequently translated into English—but have yet to find a publisher.)

[3]Prof. Dr. Jacques de Mahieu, of Norman stock, studied anthropological, archeological and philological evidences throughout Central and South America. It was his aim to combine all those individual records into a more comprehensive picture. He would crisscross the continent for 30 years—recording and translating more than one hundred runic inscriptions, amongst the pottery and art objects found in the ruins of the Indian culture. He also studied the Indian folklore (myths), to arrive at his conclusions. It is truly tragic that the blind religious fanaticism of the conquistadors would destroy so much valuable evidence of Templar existence in many areas of the world. It would seem that many Pacific Coast western historians have little interest in the cultural achievements of the Vikings and other European pioneers. It would appear their aim (eagerly supported by liberal-leftist Western governments, but running against all sound human intelligence and integrity) to pursue native "culture"—even at the lowest level.

[4]Quoted by Gerard de Sede, *Les Templiers sont Parmi Nous,* Paris, 1962.

[5]The Franciscan monk Bernardino de Sahagun, born circa 1500 in Spain and died around 1590 in Mexico. He was a missionary and cultural historian, dean of the College of Santa Cruz, and was a reliable historian. He would interview important local personalities, several of whom confirmed these facts, and carefully described the written material that was indeed burned and thus destroyed in an *auto-da-fe.* (Most of the conquistadors could not read French.)

[6]*Historia General de las Cosas de Nueva Espana* (*A General History of the Things of New Spain*), 1975, University of Utah, Francisco Lopez de Gomara (1511 to 1566). His account was termed too favorable to the Indians—which led to the prohibition of his work.

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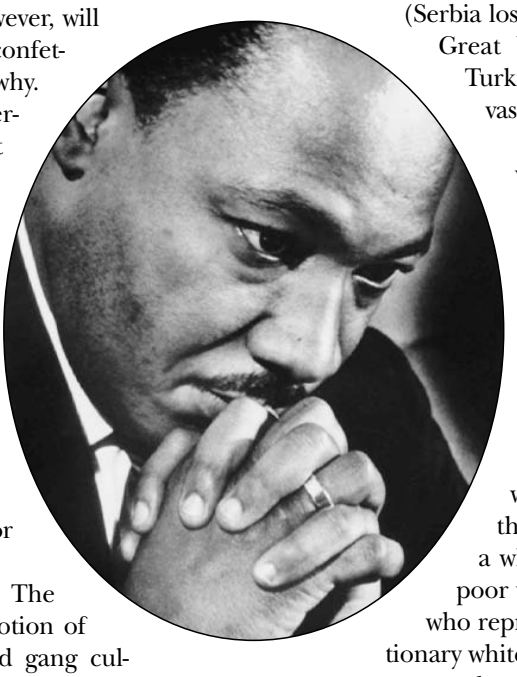
WHAT WHITE AMERICA OWES TO MARTIN LUTHER KING

The following was a guest editorial submitted by TBR's editor to a Pennsylvania newspaper, *Public Opinion*. The editor of the newspaper pretended he never received it. This is exactly the politically incorrect type of truthful reportage for which TBR has become well-known amongst those in search of honest analysis of historical events and personalities.

BY DR. M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

As the celebrations for Martin Luther King day and Black History Month have recently concluded, it might do nicely to ask a few pertinent questions about King's dream and his legacy. Martin Luther King, born Michael King, is likely one of the most venerated personalities in American history. Many firmly believe he deserves the honor shown to his name, movement and legacy every January. Many of us, however, will not be throwing the obligatory rhetorical confetti, and it is high time the world found out why.

King's legacy concerns mutual tolerance, but the results of integration might largely be summed up by the confrontation between a highly cohesive and race-conscious black population against an cultureless and alienated white population.



Whites are told to accept the integrationist mentality, or face severe sanctions, including prosecution for "hate crimes." But blacks are told a different story, one of race nationalism and group consciousness. The double standard is everywhere. Integration is an ideology for whites only.

What are the fruits of integration? The destruction of America's cities, the promotion of illiterate "black English," a mainstreamed gang culture, mindless and violent rap music, the creation of synthetic holidays such as Kwanzaa, arrogant and pathological black athletes and celebrities, patronizing affirmative action, increasing race tension and the chronic over representation of black America in violent crime. Is any of this a favor to American blacks?

The overwhelming majority of whites in America are descendants of poor and marginal Europeans escaping persecution. Starving Irishmen, oppressed Slavs and Balts fleeing Marxism (which, ironically, King was enamored of), Italians fleeing poverty in southern Italy and Sicily, lower class Britons fleeing the squalor of their cities, indentured servants, Balkan peoples fleeing Turkish occupation, genocide and World War I (Serbia lost over 50 percent of its population in the Great War), Greeks and Armenians fleeing Turkish oppression and so on, represent the vast majority of white America.

Included here are the descendants of white chattel slaves and indentured servants, despised Keltic mill workers and sharecroppers, whose stories are completely left out of the American historical myth.

"Colonel Sanders" represents a minuscule minority of whites who viewed their own "white trash"—then and now—with contempt.

At the time of America's founding, white chattel slavery was still in force, and the aristocratic Founding Fathers cared not a whit for the majority of British and Keltic poor who slaved in the fields and in the mills, who represented a massive majority of pre-revolutionary whites in America. Many of their descendants are represented today by the ignored, insulted and marginal Appalachian populations.

Let Kelts keep in mind that the term "redneck" referred to Irish chattel slaves in the Caribbean (particularly Barbados) in the 17th century who died due to sunstroke and severe sunburn.

Whites, particularly Slavs, were enslaved by Oriental and Turkish conquerors throughout history. Serbian children were

stolen by Islamic janissaries throughout the Turkish occupation. Whites were enslaved by British naval officers who "impressed" poor whites onto filthy and disease-ridden ships. White children were enslaved by the British upper classes and used as "human brooms" in London's wealthier neighborhoods. Irish slaves were used throughout pre-revolutionary America.

> I'm weak and young and frightened oft, when the dark flue I see; by blows and threats forced up aloft, where nobody loves me. My master beats me with a rope, a cruel master he: But I have neither friends nor hope; For nobody loves me. They loved the negro 'oer the wave, they strove to set him free; But though I am a little slave, there's nobody loves me. ("The Sweep Boys Lament," London, 1824, cf. *They Were White And They Were Slaves* by Michael Hoffman)

What do the descendants of these whites owe to the Civil Rights movement or to black America?

A quick look at the 1860 census will show, in Charleston, South Carolina, for example, the black upper classes were more likely to own black slaves than upper class whites. In the antebellum American south, Indian tribes such as the Cherokee nation owned thousands of black slaves, and supported the Confederacy as a result.

Who did the civil rights movement represent? It was supported by the Justice Department, the federal courts, academics, journalists and the upper classes, and enforced by federal guns. It was opposed mainly by poor whites and small town mayors.

To this day, filthy and dehumanizing names for poor whites, who have no one to speak for them, such as cracker, honky and redneck, are a part of the American elite popular culture.

Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Slovenes, Sicilians, Romanians, Estonians, Russians, Portuguese, Spanish, Polish, Hungarian, Irish—all inheritors of completely unknown histories of oppression and humiliation, are convinced in the public school system that they owe black America reparations, and that pride in their national and racial histories is tantamount to racism.

The Civil Rights movement was not about tolerance. Martin Luther King's legacy was not about equality, just the same as the imprisonment of black separatist Marcus Garvey was not about integration.

It is no coincidence that the beginnings of the civil rights movement from the late 1950s on coincided with the development of a global economy where the American, white blue collar worker was being thrown out of work, manufacturing was being shipped overseas and the family farm became an endangered species. The Civil Rights movement was about control: the control over the disaffected and increasingly marginalized white working classes, eventually forced into meaningless service jobs and driven into debt.

The federal government of the United States works the same as the Austro-Hungarian empire throughout the 19th century—using one ethnic group against another to preserve the rule of the elite. This is why the American upper class, almost to a man, supported the integrationist mentality, and today, lives in gated communities and exclusive suburbs. This is the hidden hand behind "multiculturalism."

Martin Luther King spent his last day on earth with two white prostitutes according to FBI wiretaps. His family, now multi-millionaires thanks to their exploitation of the King myth, has succeeded in getting a federal government order to seal nearly all of King's FBI records until the year 2025, no doubt due to the foibles of this deeply flawed man.

True honesty and commitment to dialogue requires an equal commitment to truth. Journalists should cease merely repeating the officially sanctioned myths about MLK and begin doing the job of journalists—finding the truth—no matter what the costs to career or reputation.

So far, that is sadly lacking, and in no area worse than the myth of Martin Luther King. ❖

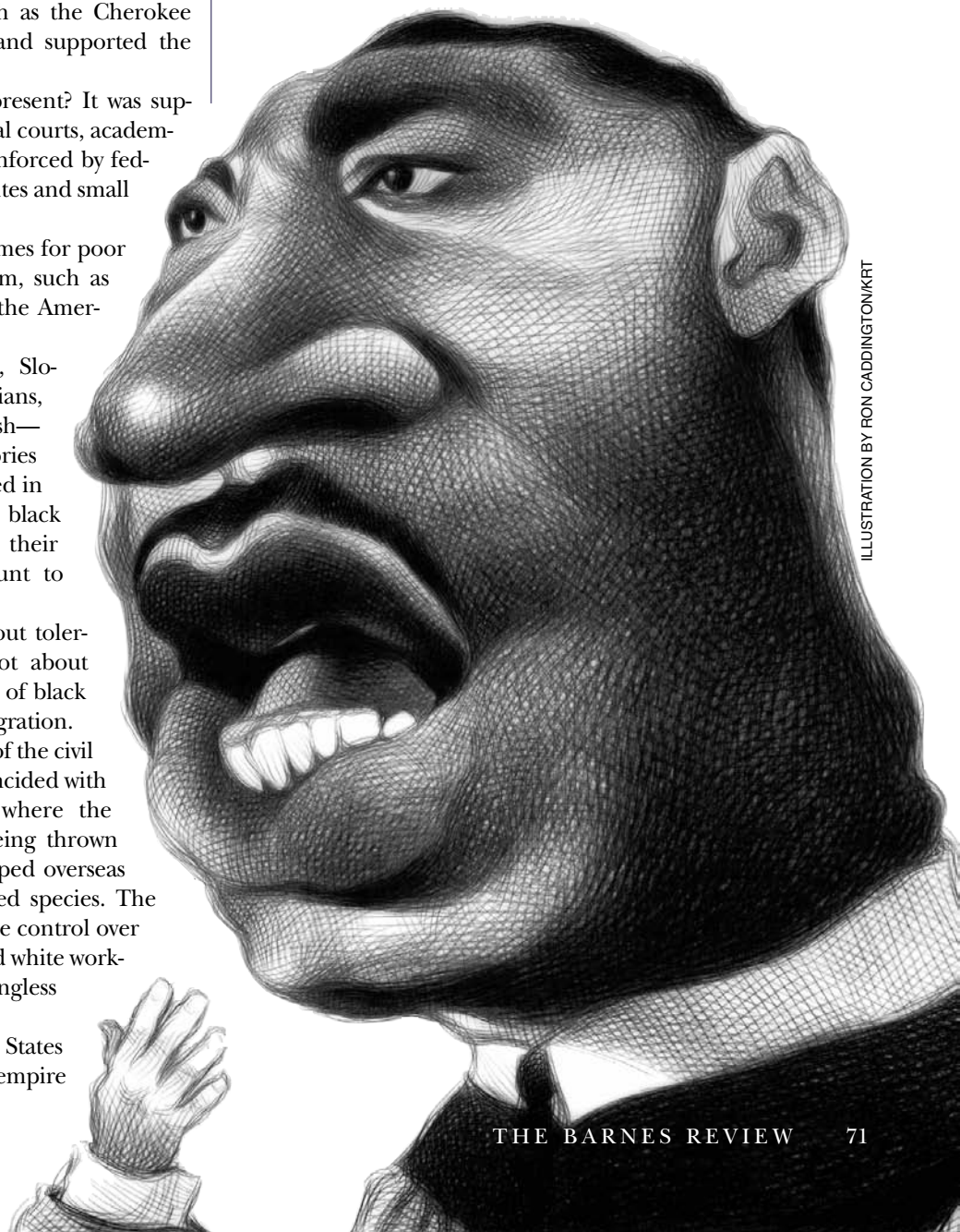


ILLUSTRATION BY RON CADDINGTON/KRT

Thoughts on the Coronation of 'King George W'

As TBR subscribers read these lines, the unfortunate inauguration of President George W. Bush will have come and gone, and a second miserable term of that plutocratic oligarch will have begun. Now, it is your editor's view that the government of the United States has not a shred of legitimacy and rules largely by force, secrecy and fraud. In other words, it has no right to rule. Elections are rigged; jobs are willingly shipped overseas; debts reach unrepayable heights; the family farm is systematically destroyed; unions are dismantled, and the list could continue. All brought about by the actions of the government that is ruled, not by tradition, not by the Constitution, but by a mattoid plutocracy;

it is an oligarchy and therefore immoral. Oligarchies are based on greed. But be that as it may, I do occasionally enjoy gloating at the obvious illegitimacy of the System that torments us.

In no manner is this more intensely felt than in the security the System believes it needs to usher in Bush's second term. Many Americans have no idea the absurd lengths to which the System believes it needs to go to protect the "integrity" of this event. Allow me to give some details.

• Over 200 square blocks of Washington D.C. were either completely closed or open only to highly restricted use.

• Private planes were barred from a 3,000-square-mile area around the Capitol. A fleet of fighter jets was on hand to enforce this..

• Armed Coast Guard patrols enforced a no-boat zone on the Potomac River.

• Total riot-trained law enforcement personnel totaled over 6,000, and there were 7,000 combat trained troops on hand. That's 13,000 soldiers and police to guard this event. Troops from the 3rd Marine Division were armed with automatic weapons and night-vision goggles. There was also a USMC group of chemical weapons specialists.

• Those who had tickets to the event were required to go through as many as 22 security checkpoints.

• No one was permitted to carry a backpack, have a thermos, glass bottles or coolers. Umbrellas were banned.

• As a bizarre insult to Christians, crosses were banned.

• Sniper teams were on the roofs of the highest D.C. buildings.

• Police were told to suspect "anyone who does not make eye contact."

• All manhole covers were to be welded shut, and, on the parade route, all street lamps and mailboxes were to have been removed.

• Nearly 30 bomb-sniffing dogs were employed, and sensors of various kinds, used to detect any dangerous gasses or biological agents, were in force.

• In Falls Church, Virginia, about 25 miles away, the proceedings were monitored by hundreds of video feeds.

This security arrangement baffles the mind, disgusts any true patriot, and proves, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the American government is illegitimate. Keep in mind that these are the *minimum* requirements that the System is publicly admitting. The Regime sycophants are likely going to have far more intense security on hand than described above.

The System does not have the consent of the governed, and the governed, for their part, have no idea about how they are ruled; not a clue that they are processed by a "System" at all. So it's a nice arrangement. Consensus is created by fear and fraud.

In Tsarist Russia, for example, Peter the Great traveled without security. Ivan III traveled with only a small retinue. Ivan Kalita ("moneybags") would stroll around the streets of Moscow, tossing out his "moneybags" to the city's poor, often alone. What did the Tsars have then that George W. Bush does not have now? Russia certainly had enemies, far more than the U.S. does presently, all with Moscow's military strength. It had internal subversion, as all countries do, so what gives? The only thing that gives is that the modern state is a fraud, and rules by threats of prison or death. Traditional, agrarian monarchies ruled by popular consent and, far more importantly, respect and devotion.

The modernist state/media/academia System is based on myth. The hundreds of millions that the Regime believes it needs to spend on security prove it. Case closed. ❖

—MRJ

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History . . . What a shame. She has really been taking a beating recently . . .

Many intelligent Americans still believe Pearl Harbor was a "surprise attack." It was not. They still believe Czar Nicholas II was a despot, overthrown by his Christian subjects. He was not. They believe there really was an "incident" in the Gulf of Tonkin that triggered America's intervention in Vietnam. There was not. Many still believe Columbus (or the Vikings) was first to America. He was not. Our children are being taught that 6 million were "gassed" by Hitler in World War II—even when Jewish historians deny this "official" myth. Or what about proof that there was federal foreknowledge and complicity in the OKC bombing? There was. We can't even begin to discuss here the many questions that have never been answered about 9-11. The list of historical lies and distortions goes on and on and on . . .

Every day, newspapers, radio and television programs distort the history of the Middle East. American citizens still overwhelmingly believe their government is their best friend—this after historical revelations about CIA involvement in the Kennedy assassination and secret U.S. intelligence plans to inflict terror on U.S. citizens and blame it on Fidel Castro just a few decades ago. Of course, an uninformed citizenship is the best weapon of those who profit from a "dumbed-down" populace. Who is going to print the real facts about history everyone needs to judge the present?

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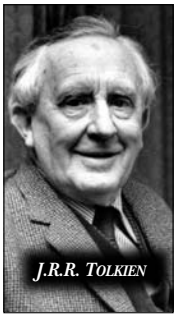
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Readers Respond to Tolkien, Dr. Goodson's Analysis of Story

Ents & Huorns

I greatly enjoyed your article on J.R.R. Tolkien by Stephen Goodson. In one of your excellent illustrations, you mentioned that the ents attacked Isengard, the fortress of the evil wizard Saruman, literally taking it to pieces. Actually it was not only the ents, but also the huorns.


J.R.R. TOLKIEN

Huorns were trees or treelike beings that could walk and speak. Huorns were powerful, wild and dangerous. The origin of huorns is somewhat mysterious. Merry Brandybuck speculated that huorns were ents that had become more like trees. Treebeard also spoke of trees that had become entish, so it is possible that some of these became huorns as well.

Huorns were strange in appearance, with twisted roots and long, grasping branches. They generally stood at rest, keeping watch over the ordinary trees. But when roused by a threat to the forest, huorns could move swiftly and kill efficiently. It was difficult to see them move, for they seemed to be wrapped in shadow and they would appear as if out of nowhere. Huorns were able to speak with the ents, and other people could hear the huorns' voices murmuring through their branches.

Fangorn Forest was the home of many huorns. Some of the huorns stood on the eaves of the woods or scattered among the ordinary trees. There were also hundreds of huorns in dark patches deep in the forest. Huorns could be dangerous to intruders, particularly to orcs who wantonly cut down and destroyed trees.

During the War of the Ring, a great number of huorns accompanied the Last March of the Ents to Isengard on March 2, 3019. At midnight, Saruman's army left Isengard and headed to Helm's Deep, and many of the huorns followed them. Others remained with the ents and formed a ring around Isengard. Some of the huorns helped the ents gather the waters of the River Isen in order to flood Isengard. When Gandalf arrived on the night of March 3 seeking help, Treebeard sent hundreds more of the huorns to Helm's Deep.

At Helm's Deep, the huorns filled the Deeping-coomb, and it seemed as if a forest had grown there overnight. At dawn on March 4, King Theoden led a charge from the Hornburg, and Gandalf and Erkenbrand brought reinforcements down the western side of the valley. Saruman's army found their line of retreat cut off by the huorns. The orcs fled into the forest, and the huorns killed every last one of them.

K.D. NARRETT
South Bend, Indiana

The Peace of Frodi

I was surprised Goodson did not tell his readers more about hobbits, which are really the central characters of the Ring trilogy. I realize, however, that he was writing in a very restricted amount of space, less than two pages of actual text, so perhaps that explains it.

Hobbits are small humanlike creatures with big, furry feet and pointy ears who live in comfortable holes in the ground and enjoy eating well, staying at home and avoiding adventures as a rule. In fact, hobbits look just like English folk, except smaller and with odd feet and ears. They are called "the little people" by both humans and elves (we are not sure what they are called by dwarves). Frodo is the chief hero of *The Lord of the Rings*. He is a member of the Fallohide race of hobbits (Stoors and Harfoots are the other two races). The original Frodo was a Danish king,

Reader Questions Motives of President Bush

Analysts tell us that Bush's promise to push for a constitutional amendment banning homosexual marriage was a major vote-getter. (But he never tried to put it into effect.) The popular indignation against "gay" marriage resulted in legislative bans in almost two dozen states. The timing of that rash of gay marriages (and state judicial decisions in its favor) is suspicious in view of its effect on the 2004 elections . . . based on the principal of "*cui bono*" [who benefits].

There will be those who will express indignation at any suggestion that a U.S. president might encourage a false issue in order to benefit politically by deceiving the voters as to his stand on the issue. But even those with the shortest memories will remember how we were deceived into invading Iraq by lies about weapons of mass destruction . . . Iraq being a close partner with Al Qaeda etc.

When we remember earlier homosexual CIA associations of George Bush senior, his son looks less valid as a champion of traditional marriage between men and women. George Bush senior's covert association with homosexual CIA leaders J. J. Angleton, Cord Meyer (and Eugene Meyer, Evita Hobby and Gloria Steinem) and such homosexual CIA agents as Barry Seal (see *Barry and the Boys* by Daniel Hopsicker) clearly demonstrated that he had no hesitation in associating with gay organizations and individuals.

There are numerous instances of Bush senior's association during the Kennedy assassination with the homosexual CIA assassins involved, such as Angleton, Hunt, Dulles etc. Again during the Vietnam war the student anti-war demonstrations were orchestrated by CIA agent Cord Meyer, a CIA friend of Bush, using lesbian and gay students as activist-organizers. The whole anti-war student organization was made up of gays and lesbians. The vast Meyer family influence in education was coordinated with the gay and lesbian groups. Evita Culp Hobby (World War II head of the WACS) was a power in lesbian circles, and financed student anti-war activities, working with Gloria Steinem. Eugene Meyer, publisher of *The Washington Post*, had been George Bush's first partner in the oil business. Nephew Cord Meyer had helped Alger Hiss set up the United Nations at the end of World War II. During the war he had been in Europe, where he had been a protegé of Allen Dulles and Richard Helms and worked with Angleton. That whole top CIA team was comprised of homosexuals. Honesty in politics hardly exists.The only way to bring it back is to take authority away from the politicians and put it back in the hands of the voters . . . as the Constitution intended.

CHARLES WICKHAM
Basking Ridge, New Jersey

Mary Baker Eddy Misquoted?

I am very pleased with the content of THE BARNES REVIEW, and I've been a subscriber from the first. However, there is a small mistake in your article on Florence Nightingale. Mr. Muirden quotes her on page 71: "When, many years ago, I planned a future, my one idea was not organizing a hospital but organizing a religion." The author says in the next paragraph: "This drive to organize a religion did not motivate her to create a new religion, with herself as high priestess, such as Mary Baker Eddy created Christian Science." I've been a member of the Christian Science church for over 50 years and have read everything Mrs. Eddy published, and I can assure you she never thought of herself in that matter. Muirden has made an all too common mistake: He has picked up some uncorroborated anecdotal remarks by hostile interests, which he has not researched for himself.

JOHN L. WEITLAUF JR.
Dayton, Ohio

A modern artist's rendering *of Odin depicts the powerful Teutonic leader of the gods on his eight-legged horse Sleipnir, accompanied by his faithful servants, the wolves Geri and Freki, just as Odin is preparing to hurl his thunderbolt spear. The character Gandalf from J.R.R. Tolkien's* Lord of the Rings *trilogy, may have been based in part on the mythological Odin (or Woden).*

actually named Frodi. Frodi was crowned king at the time when Gaius Octavius (Augustus Caesar) imposed peace on the world, at the time Jesus would have been born. But because Frodi was the mightiest of the kings in the northern lands, the peace was called "the peace of Frodi" wherever Danish was spoken. It is said that no man injured another, even if he met face to face his father's slayer or his brother's. Nor was any man thief or robber, so that a gold ring lay untouched for years on Jalangr's Heath. Similarly, in a play on the Frodi legend, Faramir (a human hero of the tale) tells Frodi twice that he would not take the Ring if he found it lying in the road.

This reflects the depth of Tolkien's scholarship, which would not be evident to a casual reader. Really, what the world needs is an annotated *Lord of the Rings*—rather like Martin Gardner's wonderful annotated *Alice in Wonderland.* (As a side note, I recommend that anyone reading the Alice books should do so in conjunction with Bernard M. Patten's *Truth, Knowledge Or Just Plain Bull*, which throws light on the logic and illogic of the Alice worlds.)

JOHN R. FOURNIER
Baltimore, Maryland

Reading Even More into Tolkien

The Uruk-hai were evil monsters and were envisioned by Tolkien as a race of hybrids, half orc and half elf. Does the ugliness of the Uruk-hai suggest that Tolkien was against the mixing of races?

Christians find that Tolkien seems to have worked much of their message into his creations. For example, loyalties were divided within one band of raiding orcs (subhuman creatures that could not bear the light of the Sun). (The word "orc" is similar to "orca," the killer whale, and also is related to "ogre"; all refer to some sort of monster or other.) Some were loyal to Mordor, while others were loyal to Saruman (Curunir) at Isengard. As Jesus said, "If Satan were to rise up against himself and be divided, he could not stand." (Mark 3:26) The orcs quarrel among themselves, resulting in a delay that leads to their defeat on the borders of Fangorn (the forest of Treebeard), and brings the heroes of the tale providentially into the hands of Saruman's worst possible foe, Treebeard himself (also, somewhat confusingly, known as Fangorn). Treebeard, of course, is an "ent," a member of a race that seems to be intermediate between trees and humans.

EUGENE WHITEHEAD
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Classic Teutonic Imagery

Goodson's article was a useful contribution to the lore of Tolkien, but I believe there are some additional Revisionist aspects of Tolkien's work that could be explored further. My favorite Tolkien characters are Gollum and Gandalf. Gollum, originally named Smeagol, is a hobbit of the Stoor race, who has been turned into a monster by the magical power of the One Ring. Murderous and as sickening as an orc, and much more annoying, he has a slimy skin and webbed feet like a giant frog. Yet we tend to pity him, and Frodo's ultimate test by Eru (though unspoken) seems to be his ability to extend mercy to the creature. Gollum is fairly closely modeled on the dwarf king Andvari from *The Story of Sigurd the Volsung* (equivalent again to Alberecht in *The Nibelungenlied*). Gollum can be seen as the evil side that dwells within all, even the best of us.

(Eru, or Iluvatar, the "One," is the supreme being, a correlate to the god, Jehovah, Allah etc —of monotheistic religions.)

Gandalf (Olorin), a Woden-like figure, is one of the good wizards, a leader of the struggle against the forces of evil. Most of the hobbits know him only as a traveling magician and pyrotechnician. In the heroic and much-loved Gandalf and the evil Saruman, Tolkien has created angelic (or Maiar) representatives of the divine: one "wizard" who is faithful and one (like Milton's Lucifer, or George Lucas's mortal Anakin "Darth Vader" Skywalker) who has been seduced by evil, "the dark side." As Gandalf the Gray, he died battling an evil balrog, but he was given a new body and additional powers and sent back to Middle Earth (Proto-Europe) as Gandalf the White.

VICTORIA WALK
Miami, Florida

Uncle Sam Wants You for Cannon Fodder

Here is some nationalist thinking for you: Almost all those draft dodgers out there miss the key point entirely. Military conscription is voluntary. When you are drafted (at least in the United States) there comes a point in time when the powers that be line you up with the other draftees-to-be and ask you to step forward. Then they ask you to raise your right hand and repeat an oath that they spoonfeed you. Congratulations! You are now cannon fodder. Actually when you stepped forward, that legally constituted the "ceremony" of military induction. It may not have felt like a ceremony, but legally it is. That was where you volunteered to be a draftee. If you do not want to be in the Army, just do not step forward. In fact, it might be wise to step backward—in fact, I would go clear to the back of the room and sit down. All they can do then is to dismiss the other lemmings and try to convince you to cooperate. Do not cooperate. But do not let them get you to say you refuse to be inducted.

They will then have no other choice but to let you go home. You might ask them, "Am I free to go now?" "If not, am I under arrest?" They cannot arrest you, they have no grounds, as long as you refuse to refuse to be inducted. You are not a draft resister; you have complied with the law.

ERNST CARROLL, Olympia, Washington

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Book on Related Subjects Covered in This Issue of TBR

Telling Truth Has Gotten this Man Jailed

Forged War Crimes by Udo Walendy—A pictorial history of faked war crimes photos and the way they served to "prove" atrocities committed by the Nazis. Recently, in Germany, a scandalous exhibit of "atrocity pictures" supposedly committed by the German army was exposed to be a hoax. Thousands of school children have been forced to attend this show, put on by new-age communists and "anti-fascists." Exposing such lies earlier in his career earned Walendy two jail terms and one when he was in his eighties. #27, softcover, 80 pages, ***$12*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War by Udo Walendy—This book has been banned by the German government but is available in the U.S. Correspondence and dispatches among Roosevelt, Churchill and other politicians clearly paint a disturbing picture of Allied intentions toward the German nation before the outbreak of hostilities. #1, softcover, 530 pages, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. #1a, hardcover, 530 pages, ***$28*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Destruction of Dresden; The Massacre of Her Citizens

Firestorm Over Dresden is an account of the firebombing of Dresden from eyewitnesses who somehow escaped the most dastardly and cowardly attack on a civilian population ever perpetrated. Historian David Irving combines these interviews with archival pre-war film footage and information from Winston Churchill's private diaries to help explain the event of terror. In addition to the great loss of lives, much wonderful art and architecture was destroyed in Dresden, the "Florence on the Elbe River." #90, VHS, 77 minutes, ***$29.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

NATIONALIST THOUGHT

Populism vs. Plutocracy: The Universal Struggle

This book is the only complete record of the history of American populism as embodied in the lives of America's populist heroes. Edited by Willis A. Carto, the founder and publisher of THE BARNES REVIEW, this unique work shows that populism is much more than a counterfeit label for demagogic politicians to sew on their tattered and soiled garments. Today, with communism rightly perceived as failed and discredited, populism stands as the only obstacle in the world to economic and political slavery on the plutocrats' "Global Plantation." #122, hardback, 290 pages, ***$22*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

A Jew on Judaism, Israel

Jewish History, Jewish Religion—by Israel Shahak—After decades of officially-sanctioned silence, many mainstream academics, both Jewish and non-Jewish, are talking more openly about Israel's ideology, society and domestic policy. To the author, a former professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a former inmate of Bergen-Belsen (and Jewish), the ideology of Israeli racial separatism and supremacy is unacceptable. He briefly describes the history of the Jewish people, the power of their rabbis etc. His brief quotations from the Talmud are enough to disturb any right-thinking person. Powerful. #246, softcover, 120 pages, ***$19.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

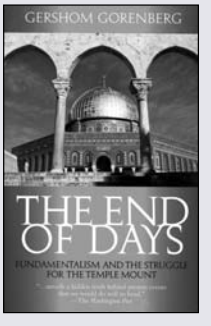
Who Were the Khazars?

The Thirteenth Tribe—by Arthur Koestler. First published in 1976, this classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment, written by one of their own. The prolific author traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. #6, softcover, 255 pages, ***$13.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Thinkers of the Right: Challenging Materialism

Risking vilification, boycott and censure from the majority of their fellow scholars, who sold themselves for popularity and money, the "non-conformist" authors covered within this rare volume were looking for alternatives to meet the many crises of the 20th century (most of the issues they wrote about are still unresolved here in the 21st), including a return to aristocracy or to the "new" doctrine of nationalsim. Includes essays about Spengler, Nietzsche, D.H. Lawrence, D'Annunzio, Marinetti, Hamsun, Ezra Pound, Wyndham Lewis, Roy Campbell, Stephenson, Fairburn, Mishima and Evola. By K.R. Bolton. Softcover, 192 pages, #391, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The End of Days:
Fundamentalism & the Struggle for the Temple Mount

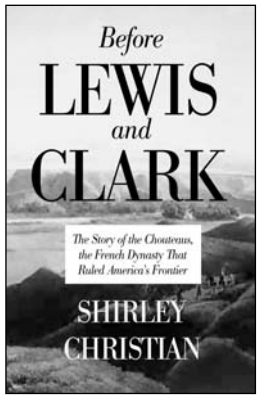


IN THIS PROVOCATIVE BOOK, seasoned journalist Gershom Gorenberg portrays a deadly mix of religious extremism, violence, and Mideast politics, as expressed in the struggle for the sacred center of Jerusalem. Known to Jews and Christians as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary, this 35-acre enclosure at the southeast corner of Jerusalem's Old City is the most contested piece of real estate on the planet. Here nationalism combines with fundamentalist faith in a volatile brew. Members of the world's three major monotheistic faiths—Judaism, Christianity and Islam—hold this spot to be sacred as they struggle to fulfill conflicting religious prophecies with dangerous political consequences. Adroitly portraying American radio evangelists, radical Palestinian sheikhs and Israeli terrorists, Gorenberg explains why prominent American fundamentalists provide hard-line support for Israel while looking forward to the apocalypse. He makes sense of the messianic fever that has driven many Israeli settlers to oppose peace. And he describes the Islamic apocalyptic visions that cast Israel's actions in Jerusalem as diabolical plots. #359, softcover, 275 pages, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

French Explorers in America . . . Before Lewis & Clark?

By John Tiffany

Because of most Americans' Anglo-Saxon bias, we tend to forget that English speakers were not always the first Europeans to set foot on American soil. Before the great push west, it was actually French settlers who dominated a wide swath of territory west of the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis and beyond. Books such as this make you wonder how differently history might have turned out had the French been able to prevail in North America over the British before the American Revolution.



Shirley Christian chronicles several generations of one of the leading French families occupying this frontier territory in her new book *Before Lewis and Clark: The Story of the Chouteaus, the French Dynasty That Ruled America's Frontier.* Born into a wealthy family, young Auguste and the younger Pierre Chouteau moved in 1763 to the town that soon became St. Louis. Their father, Pierre, one of the town's founders, came to the region from New Orleans as an explorer, and prospered as a fur trader. He established a good relationship with the Osages and dozens of other Indian tribes and taught his sons to respect them. Auguste and Pierre moved easily among the tribes to trade and sell, feeling as much at home in Indian huts as in their mansions on the Mississippi.

They hosted parties for visiting American dignitaries, including Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, whose journeys reaped enormous benefits from their association with the Chouteaus. As Christian points out, the Chouteaus were instrumental in paving a smooth path in the relations between Indians and American settlers.

Christian paints a lively portrait of the Chouteaus. This reviewer did find the family tree of the Laclèdes and Chouteaus rather confusing. For example, the tree shows two ladies named Marie Louise Chouteau (1762-1817 and 1799-1832), yet only one is listed in the index.

The book is essentially the saga of the Chouteau dynasty, who not only came before Lewis and Clark by about 40 years but also remained to develop the territory and engage in the fur business west of the Mississippi along with trading north up the Missouri. When Lewis and Clark reached St. Louis to start their trek in 1803, the Chouteaus, along with other French people, had already settled a town of 200 or more houses, with the Chouteaus owning upscale homes, along with land grants that predated the Americans.

Not only did the Chouteaus know the territory and trade as far west as Spanish-held Santa Fe, their family stayed in St. Louis and interacted with Gov. Lewis of Louisiana until his death and had a lifelong friendship with Indian agent William Clark.

The family has a long history after Lewis and Clark's adventure with sons graduating from West Point, and their presence in local politics goes well into the 19th century. If biographical history is your "thing," this book will certainly interest you.

Born in 1789 in St. Louis, *Missouri, Pierre Chouteau Jr., left, founded Fort Pierre Chouteau (above) at the mouth of the Bad River. It was the first permanent white settlement in South Dakota. The American Fur Company was later to change its name to Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co.*

Please note, however, the title is somewhat misleading. The subject matter in Christian's book is for the most part tangentially related to the matter of Lewis and Clark and their expedition. ❖

Before Lewis and Clark: The Story of the Chouteaus, the French Dynasty That Ruled America's Frontier by Shirley Christian (hardcover, 509 pages, #415, ***$28*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 S&H per book inside the U.S. Add $6 per book S&H outside the U.S. Use the order form on page 80 or call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

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JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2004: Who were the original Egyptians? Much has been written about the ancient Egyptians, but who were these people? Were they black? Were they white? Or some other race or ethnic group? Issue also include great articles on: The Luftwaffe's fatal mistakes, Globalism and revolution; A history of Robert Monteith and the roots of Irish resistance; Sen. William Fulbright in a speech that angered the Israeli lobby; How the Zionists in Russia used Boris Yeltsin for their own evil desires; The inside story on the murder of well-loved Russian poet Sergei Yesinin; The basic tenets of Christian nationalism; The efforts of the FDR administration to stop Father Charles Coughlin, one of FDR's fiercest and most beloved critics; A speech by Adolf Hitler laying out the reasons he guided Germany along the path he chose in the 1930s; General Leon Degrelle's remembrances of the 1936 Olympics.

MARCH/APRIL 2004: Old Hickory and what he believed. There is no question that Andrew Jackson was one of America's greatest presidents. But what did he really stand for? His basic policy ideas and prophetic utterances can be found in his neglected farewell address, brought to you here in full. Issue also includes great articles on: The rampant decline of South Africa since white rule ended; The fraud of the Iraq War; A speech from Adolf Hitler lays out his beliefs about the importance of Christianity to his people—and himself; The attempted genocide of the Scots at Culloden Moor; A speech from America-first patriot Charles Lindbergh lays out his basic case against foreign interventions by the U.S. military; What is Germanophobia and where did it come from?; Florentine Rost van Tonningen, wife of murdered nationalist Meinoud Rost van Tonningen, gives her heart-wrenching account of what happened to nationalists in Holland after WWII; Ancient caucasoid skeletons found in America challenge "Native" American history; Waffen SS General Leon Degrelle remembers Hitler in 1936.

MAY/JUNE 2004: Adolf Hitler's inspirational speeches at Nuremberg. This is not an article about the so-called "trial" of Nazi war criminals in 1945-46, but rather a triumphal piece about the ability of Adolf Hitler to mobilize an entire country. His rallies at Nuremberg inspired the German people and are still greatly admired by public speakers today. Also includes these great articles: The actual text of Hitler's declaration of war on America; Charles Lindbergh on war and neutrality; The ring of deadly Marxist spies and traitors working against the U.S. and Britain and known as the Cambridge Apostles; A defense of Josef Mengele; The political agenda behind the Rhodes Scholarships; How the Rockefellers gained control over America's independent oil companies; A defense of the gold standard and an exposé on the Federal Reserve; A two-part series on the Israeli attack on the U.S.S. *Liberty* in which 34 U.S. sailors and marines were murdered; Founding Father John Adams in his own words; The subversive philosophy of Antonio Gramsci.

JULY/AUGUST 2004: Should Adolf Hitler have won the Nobel Peace Prize? Despite propaganda to the contrary, Hitler sought peace with England and sought an alliance with her. Further, Hitler sought a disarmament treaty with both England and France and did everything else one could do to avert World War II. Here's the true story. Issue also contains great articles on: Hitler's progressive social reforms; The communist's policy of brutal, terroristic rapine when invading Western countries during WWII; The sense of betrayal U.S. doughboys felt after their return to America; The war of the elites on today's white male; The amazing astronomical knowledge of the ancient Egyptians and their ability to predict the appearance of cometary bodies; The new American imperial primacy; A Revisionist look at anti-communist Joseph P. McCarthy; The peasant in old Russia had it better than you thought; How Harry Truman got the White House; Homegrown American megalithic mystery: Coral Castle.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2004: Mythos of J.R.R. Tolkien. What exactly was Tolkien getting at with his Lord of the Rings trilogy? What was his basic political and moral stance that led him to construct such a fantasy world? This essay provides some hints. This issue also includes great articles on: The history of the fight against usury from many civilizations; Secrets of the Panama Canal; The latest revelations concerning the enigmatic Nazca Lines of South America; Explanatory essay on Dostoevsky's *Notes from Underground* from a nationalist perspective; Integration, nationalism, ethnic identity and urban renewal; St. Cyprian of Carthage and his views on the Jewish problem; The fight between church and state; What has become of America's Christian republic?; Father John Ryan attacks Father Charles Coughlin for his anti-intervention stance: a history of their famed 1930s debates; The five Allied invasions of France during the WWII era; Who really created Old Glory?

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2004: Was George Washington our 11th president? Famed Southern Revisionist Vance Beaudreau provides us here with an article on the Articles of Confederation. His contention that Washington was not the first president stems from the Southern respect toward the Articles, a document that more faithfully remains loyal to the traditions of American practice than the Federalist-penned Constitution allegedly in force today. This issue also contains great articles on: Authentic history of life in the Third Reich; The mock trials of Nuremberg: a compendium of quotations; Napoleon and Hitler both fought the bankers; The torpedo that sunk Germany; Alexis de Tocqueville and his remembrances of American democracy; Twelve new Pearl Harbor facts; Intrigues of the Grand Orient; Eurasianism and the fight against terror; Englishman Oswald Mosley and his fascist views; Tiwanaku: world's oldest city?; Florence Nightingale: social reformer.

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BARNES REVIEW OPINION POLL/QUESTIONNAIRE

Here's a listing—by no means complete—of various topics we've covered from a Revisionist point of view. Please place a check on which articles you would like to see "MORE" or "LESS" of in future issues of TBR. Or, if the balance is "OK AS IS." This is very important! We need your input to bring you a better magazine . . .

	MORE	LESS	OK AS IS
Letters to the Editor	❑	❑	❑
Profiles of History Makers	❑	❑	❑
German National Socialism	❑	❑	❑
Adolf Hitler/Degrelle Series	❑	❑	❑
American History	❑	❑	❑
European History	❑	❑	❑
Russian History	❑	❑	❑
Prehistory and Ancient History	❑	❑	❑
Nationalist Philosophy	❑	❑	❑
Current Events/Analysis	❑	❑	❑
Racial & Anthropological	❑	❑	❑
Judaism, Talmudism & Zionism	❑	❑	❑
Islam	❑	❑	❑
Other Religions	❑	❑	❑

	MORE	LESS	OK AS IS
Christian Philosophy	❑	❑	❑
Ethnic Studies	❑	❑	❑
Commerce & Banking	❑	❑	❑
The British Empire	❑	❑	❑
World War I	❑	❑	❑
World War II	❑	❑	❑
Holocaust Revisionism	❑	❑	❑
American Revolution	❑	❑	❑
The Civil War/Reconstruction	❑	❑	❑
Secret Societies	❑	❑	❑
Subversive Movements	❑	❑	❑
Speeches by American Patriots	❑	❑	❑
Speeches by Other Nationalists	❑	❑	❑

Other: _____

What topics (not above) should be in TBR MORE regularly?

_____

_____

_____

_____

What topics (not mentioned above) would you prefer to see LESS of in the pages of TBR?

_____

_____

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How would you describe your own political point of view? (OK to check more than one.)

❑ Republican ❑ Democrat ❑ Nationalist
❑ National Socialist ❑ Libertarian ❑ Liberal
❑ Constitutionalist ❑ Conservative ❑ Christian Patriot
❑ Racialist ❑ Other _____

Which figure from American history do you admire most?

_____

Which figure from American history do you admire least?

_____

Which figure from world history do you admire most?

_____

Which figure from world history do you admire least?

_____

Did you favor the recent U.S. war against Iraq? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Do you believe the official explanation of 9-11? ❑ Yes ❑ No

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